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WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION TO BE STARTED

Recently Formed Committee
Plans Vigorous Educational
and Personal Appeal in Behalf
of "Dry" Nation During War

A vigorous educational and personal appeal campaign in behalf of national prohibition as a war measure in the United States has been launched by the War Prohibition Conservation Committee, which has opened headquarters in the Tremont Building. Plans have been formulated for raising \$10,000 for the dissemination of the facts relative to the advantages which will accrue to the military strength of the country and to the moral well-being of the Nation through the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the period of the war.

"War demands a dry nation for food and man conservation," is one of the slogans of the committee, and in substantiation of that statement the committee is amassing and preparing to present in an appealing form the known facts of the evils attendant upon the liquor traffic and the benefits that may be expected from the enactment of laws establishing national prohibition in the United States.

At a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon definite plans were laid for conducting the campaign. On account of the increasing interest which men of all callings are taking in national prohibition as a necessity of war and as a means of conserving the food supplies of the country, and of conferring incalculable benefits on the majority of the citizens of the United States the committee is greatly encouraged with the prospects for national prohibition.

In this connection Lyman V. Rutledge, executive chairman of the committee, says: "The committee feels greatly encouraged in the increased interest in national prohibition, and especially are we gratified that not only professional and scholarly men are advocating war-time prohibition, but that the rank and file of the people are also sending us letters of encouragement and subscribing toward our fund."

According to Mr. Rutledge many persons who have not been openly supporting prohibition in the past are now rallying to the cause and giving their time and efforts to a movement which rapidly increasing numbers of persons believe is striking at the very root of an economic, moral and social evil which is burdening many lands.

"We are undertaking an educational publicity campaign," he continued, "and we are working to secure material for the many posters and pamphlets which we are preparing to issue and distribute showing the enormous waste of food supplies which the manufacture of intoxicating liquor entails upon the Nation."

It is especially gratifying to the committee and indicative of the progress prohibition is making that so many business men are actively supporting the committee in its work. They are contributing their funds and giving assistance in various ways. It is intended that the campaign shall be as personal and as spontaneous as possible.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The latest dispatches from the British front in France show that, after a lull of 48 hours, during which the work of consolidation and preparation for fresh advance was energetically pressed forward, Sir Douglas Haig has launched another vigorous attack on the German positions south of the Senne River to the Acheville-Vimy road. The official statement reports that the attack is progressing, and that already a number of strong hostile positions have been captured.

Paris announces artillery activities, particularly in the regions northwest of Rheims and in the Champagne in the sectors of Moronvilliers and Auberville.

A dispatch from General Maude affords further details of the recent British successes in Mesopotamia, and shows that the defeat inflicted on the Turks on Monday last was of a decisive nature, resulting in a general retreat, the Turks being driven by the British cavalry into the Jabel Hamrin hills which lie between the Diale and the Tigris, north of Samarra. General Murray reports further progress for the British forces in the neighborhood of Gaza.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Thursday)—Today's German official statement reads: "The contiguous artillery of the past few days on both banks of the River Scarpe was followed early this morning by heavy gunfire. Afterward new English attacks commenced on a wide front."

U. S. OFFICIAL OPENS LYNN SHOE INQUIRY

LYNN, Mass.—The arrival today of David W. Benjamin, assigned by the United States Department of Labor to investigate conditions in Lynn's shoe industry, is believed to presage a settlement of the situation that has resulted from the suspension of business in about 20 of Lynn's shoe factories. Mr. Benjamin is in conference today with representatives of the manufacturers, and later on probably tomorrow or next day, will talk the matter over with the shoe workers.

Coming from a representative of the United States Government, Mr. Benjamin's findings are expected to take precedence over any other plans that have been or may be offered to enable the situation to be settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides. The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is also working on the case, and yesterday conferred with the executive board of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET STATED BY BONAR LAW

Chancellor of Exchequer Lays
Figures of War Before House
of Commons—House of Lords
Discusses Reprisals

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons was delivered when Mr. Bonar Law rose to deliver his first budget speech and to announce the most colossal figures in the history of the world. These figures, he stated, represented only a part of the cost and not the biggest part which the nation had to pay for the "greatest act of madness," for the greatest crime ever committed in the world's history. After three years' experience they knew it was a crime in which Great Britain had no share.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to analyze the figures of last year's revenue and expenditure, giving information a good deal of which was already public property. One of the points not previously gathered was that the total expenditure for the fiscal year of 1916-1917.

Advances to the Allies totaled £540,000,000 and to the dominions £540,000,000. The total advances to the Allies since the beginning of war is £832,000,000 and to the dominions £142,000,000.

Among interesting increases in revenue was the small but important item of £878,000 advances in stamp duty for which the Stock Exchange was largely responsible, and showed a considerable revival of business in spite of the war.

Giving the balance sheet for 1916-1917, the Chancellor said the actual expenditures were £2,198,013,000 and receipts were £573,428,000, leaving a deficit of £624,685,000 raised by loan. He then gave some interesting particulars with regard to the last war loan, in which installments not yet

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REPAIRS RUSHED
ON INTERNED SHIPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON, D. C.—Within five months the 71 German and Austrian vessels interned in the United States will be completely repaired and ready for commission. This estimate is made by the shipping board after a careful survey of the ships. The American merchant marine, taxed by the demands made upon it to supplement the food-carrying bottoms of the Allies, can be augmented by the addition of this 535,722 gross tonnage. If this action accords with the Administration's policy as to the use or disposition of these ships. Repair work is being rushed.

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HOUSE CHEERS M. VIVIANI AND MARSHAL JOFFRE

Ovation to Leaders of French
Mission—Pacifists and War
Faction Unite in Honoring
Representatives of Ally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre of the French mission were received today by the House of Congress with the same acclaim that characterized their reception in the Senate. Speaker Clark declared a recess from 12:30 to 1 o'clock. M. Viviani delivered an address expressing his gratitude and Marshal Joffre acknowledged the ovation with his customary military salute.

Following the salutations the members formed in line and passed before the visitors. When Miss Rankin was presented to M. Viviani he gallantly kissed her hand. As the House stood and cheered as only its orators can cheer, Marshal Joffre, Vice-Premier Viviani and Vice-Admiral Chocheuret of the French Commission completed their list of official visits. Pacifist and other anti-war members led the applause for the commission as the doorkeeper announced: "The Honorable French Commission to the United States."

House and galleries commenced applauding long before they entered the chamber. When Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani ascended to Speaker Clark's rostrum to be presented handclapping crowded to stamping, desk pounding and cheers.

A free translation of the speech of M. Viviani by Representative Medill McCormick follows: "Never until my dying day shall I forget the acclamations of the American people. If I do not thank you adequately, it is not because our gratitude is lacking, but because the words with which to express it are insufficient."

"We feel that your sympathy and your enthusiastic assistance comes not only from your hearts, but from the jealousy which you have for your honor. We have seen that you fulfilled not only the obligations of national honor, but all at once we have seen unfolded in its charming intimacy the complexity of the American soul."

"When one meets an American he meets a practical man, living for the affairs of this life, but at the same time, one discovers in the American soul the freshness and the vivacity of a new life, the strength which comes from the devotion to an ideal. And so, in that American soul, we have before us the paradox of the combination of the practical and the ideal."

"There is a parallel between your case and ours. You, like ourselves, carry the mandate of a free people, to maintain certain ideals to exchange certain opinion regarding the tremendous problems arising from the war to the end that our two nations may side by side achieve equality and liberty. Opposed to us is an absolute monarch who seeks to compel others to do his will."

"When, a few days ago, the people of this Nation heard the call to arms, that man who is the central power in Central Europe understood the gravity of the new situation which confronted him and then we saw him leaning from his throne, beckoning his subjects, trying to reassure them with a promise of universal suffrage. It was, indeed, a bitter jest."

"If your national hero, George Washington, could behold today's war, he would himself proclaim that after a nation has created independence, it is bound to defend it before all the world, and not only to maintain its own independence, but to create also independence for other nations."

"We have sworn on the grave of Washington to fight to the end. But not only has it been sworn on the graves of Washington, but also on the graves of the uncounted soldiers who

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PLAN TO FEED GERMAN WAR PRISONERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hale of Maine offered a resolution in the Senate today proposing that many German war prisoners now in detention camps in England and France be brought to the United States to be cared for by the United States Government.

The Senator points out that in line with the United States policy to assist the Allies in regard to food supplies, etc., his proposition probably would greatly relieve France and England. Senator Hale has recently been in Europe, and his plan is based upon first-hand facts. The resolution carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

NATIONALITY PROBLEMS AND NEW RUSSIA

Jews Enjoying Rights of First-
Class Citizens—Justice
Pledged to the Finns—Polish
Independence in Prospect

The following article is one of a series written for this paper by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Russia's so-called nationality problems, especially the Finnish, Polish and Jewish questions, have always been given particular attention in America. This was only natural. Americans could not accept a policy of intolerance toward whole classes and peoples, which was one of the most outstanding facts in the Russia of the old régime. Also many members of these persecuted peoples had come to us from Russia, in some cases because of the very conditions that prevailed in Russia, and they naturally brought to our notice and emphasized what they had suffered in Russia.

It was, however, logical that the reactionary Russian Government should follow systematically a policy of intolerance toward all non-Russian elements. In 1906 one of Russia's leading publicists pointed out that the existence of non-Russian elements was serving as the last recourse of reaction. He made this statement in explanation of the even more aggressive persecution of Poles, Finns and Jews which developed in that same year.

The reactionaries would point out that Russia was surrounded by a fringe of non-Russian elements, who were allegedly disloyal to the idea of a united Russia. Repressive measures were justified as necessary to secure the integrity of the Empire. The existence of extreme revolutionary elements from these various nationalities was used in support of this charge. Because of the large participation of non-Russian elements, particularly Jewish, in the strictly Russian revolution.

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ALL TROOPS ON THE TRANSPORT BALLARAT SAVED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announces that the homeward-bound transport Ballarat was torpedoed on April 25, about 35 miles from the nearest land. The troops on board were some 1400 Australians, mainly from Victoria, and "owing to the magnificent discipline and steadiness displayed by the troops, which were in keeping with the finest traditions of the British army" all were saved.

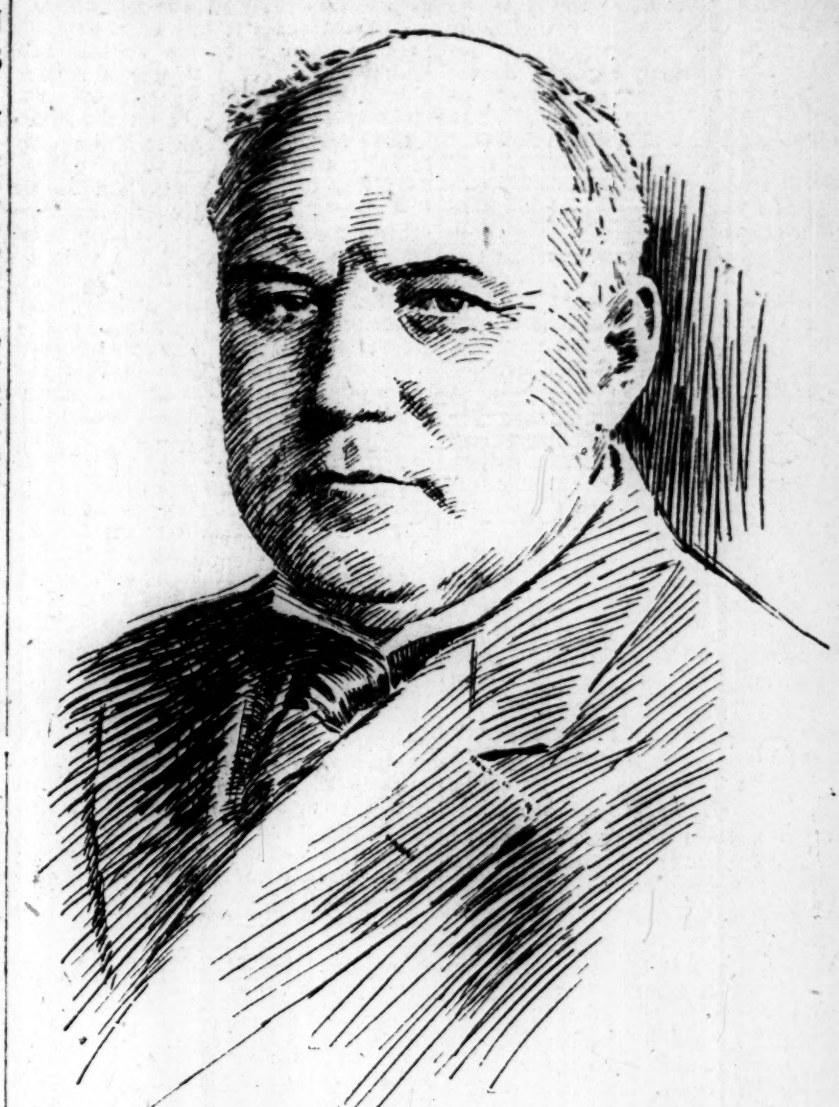
It appears that the vessel made a great effort to avoid the torpedo, which just hit her stern, tearing off the propeller and causing damage which made it impossible for the gunners to use their gun.

There was a slight swell on the sea but the weather was ideal, and the men had looked forward to pleasant celebrations that day, which was Anzac Day.

Continuous boat-drill had enabled the men to be in their places within four minutes and there was an abundance not only of boats and floats but of lifeboats which the men had been wearing continuously for some days, but the vessel was sinking so rapidly that there was justification for the officers' anxiety as to whether they could possibly get all their men off in time.

The soldiers took their places with the utmost coolness and sang-froid, however, and were generally at special pains to see that the varied collection of battalion pets, ranging from parrots to puppies, were saved.

The sisters Tatlow and Lord of Victoria and Tasmania, respectively, showed great courage and were most useful in fastening men's life belts and in other ways. After the men had got away it was hoped the ship would float and the men returned to the ship and hundreds volunteered to work in the stakehold. Eventually the ship began to sink again and finally the men were taken off by destroyers and patrol boats which had at last arrived on the scene. The men were permitted to take photographs of the sinking.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © G. V. Buck
Franklin K. Lane
United States Secretary of the Interior, who emphasizes the supreme need of commerce carrying ships

AMERICAN ACTS ARE DENOUNCED IN THE REICHSTAG

Speaker Says United States Has
No Justification and Asserts
Germany Is Winning

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—On opening the Reichstag yesterday, the president dwelt on America's intervention, declaring that President Wilson had forfeited the right to declare he was waging a war in the interest of mankind when he failed to raise a finger to stop England's violation of international law in attempting to starve Germany, and when he rejected the German proposals for guaranteeing the safety of Americans on the high seas.

President Wilson, he continued, represents the German people as without a will of their own and driven into war by an ambitious clique, but ignores the encirclement policy pursued against Germany for years and the enemy's determination on her destruction.

President Wilson's message, with its profession of sympathy for the German people, and the U-boats were a disgrace to Germany, but as the president of a body elected on the freest franchise in the world the speaker declared this effort would be defeated by German common sense and that President Wilson would bite upon granite.

The German people declined all interference from foreign governments in internal affairs. Unless all indications were deceptive, the hour of decision in the war was approaching. While the army was withstanding the enemy's assaults and the U-boats were averting the starvation war, the sixth war loan had proved Germany's financial strength and the nation was confident of a peace that would secure for all time the fatherland's safety and prosperity.

"Proves Imperialists' Influence"

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to a semi-official Berlin telegram the Vorwaerts contradicted the Berliner Tageblatt's report as to the possibility of a statement from the Chancellor in the Reichstag.

Meanwhile the Arbeiter Zeitung, the official organ of the Austrian Socialists, observes that the Imperial Chancellor's refusal to make public the statement on German war aims proves the influence exercised by German imperialists and this influence is one of the main causes of the continuation of the war.

BAKERS STRIKE IS NEAR SETTLEMENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—The bakers strike was apparently settled today. An agreement was reached last night between the union committee and representatives of the employers, after 24 hours work by Federal officials, which was expected to be ratified by members of the union at a meeting today.

By the agreement the bakers will get the increase of \$2 a week they demanded, which will aggregate about \$4000 a week. Every striker will go back to his place without prejudice. The employers are granted the right of employing nonunion superintendents, but agreed to a rule against undue "speeding up" of workmen.

END OF SUBSEA WARFARE THE GREATEST ISSUE

Speedy Removal of U-Boat Menace
Necessary to Successful
Prosecution of War—All En-
ergies Bent on That Purpose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The view of the Administration relating to the seriousness of the submarine is reflected in allied circles, but in that quarter the feeling by no means extends to considering the possibility that Germany will succeed in starving England. That eventuality is not taken into consideration.

The Allies and the United States have planted themselves firmly on the hope and expectation that a device will be found to remove the submarine menace.

In short, it has come to this, in the view of the Allies—the man who invents a device to protect merchant ships from submarines, or a device that will destroy submarines or torpedoes, will change the future of the race. It is conceded that if Germany should succeed in her campaign the United States also would be attacked and the submarine war would be brought to these shores.

It appears that the statement of Secretary Lane that a tonnage of 400,000 has been sunk in the past week should have made the period of time two weeks, to be accurate. But it is the allied view that, even granting that the sinking of this amount of tonnage covered two weeks it indicates a great increase, and if it should continue the situation would be most serious.

The problem at the moment, it is explained, is one that has to be solved by ingenuity. The great point, as explained in allied circles today, is that the problem of the Allies can be solved by ingenuity, while the problem of the Central Powers is one in which human ingenuity will not avail. The Central Powers are failing rapidly in man power and are suffering also an enervating shortage in food.

The Allies, however, have adopted a reorganization and new redistribution system that will not interfere in the least with the conduct of the war. Every activity, it is explained, is being carried on in allied countries in contemplation of ultimate victory.

"The situation is one of extreme seriousness," was the way Secretary of State Lansing characterized the submarine question Wednesday. Secretary of the Interior Lane, in an address before the conference of governors and State representatives, earlier in the day, had emphasized the supreme need for ships to maintain transatlantic commerce.

He is not alone in this opinion. Other officials have come to see that the submarine menace not only threatens the welfare of Great Britain and France, but also of this country. These conclusions have been reached, not only from conferences with members of the two commissions in Washington, but from the events of the past week. The sinking of a tonnage amounting to 400,000 in the last seven days has brought officials to realize that if some means is not found speedily to remove the submarines from the sea, the purpose of the German Government will be carried out.

President Wilson, is fully cognizant of the situation, both from the reports and the conversations he has had with members of the missions. The best inventive genius of the land is being exerted, night and day, to devise some mechanical means to remove the submarine menace. Secretary Daniels is hopeful that this will be found.

The rapid increase in the toll of ships sunk by German submarines is ascribed to the longer periods of daylight and shorter nights, a condition that will favor submarine operation for a number of months.

It has been explained that upon the solution of the submarine problem depends all else that the United States may do in the war on the Continent. A way must be found to get food, coal and steel, with many other commodities, to the Allies, and the way must be opened also, it is seen, for the safe transport of troops to the other side.

In addressing the conference of governors and State representatives on Wednesday, Secretary of the Interior Lane emphasized the supreme need for ships to maintain transatlantic commerce in spite of the devastations of the German submarines. Secretary of War Baker also addressed the conference, urging the State representatives to do whatever they could to overcome any misconception concerning the Administration's plan for a selective army.

Chairman Hoover Arrives

Submarine Destruction Steadily Increasing, He Warns

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Submarine destruction has been steadily increasing for six weeks. The situation is one of extreme gravity, make sure of that." With this warning, Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be America's food dictator, arrived at an American port.

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COMMITTEE OF SIXTY TO MEET WITH BREWERS

Prohibition for Duration of War
Only Is Aim of Association
—No Ethical or Sentimental Considerations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Committee of 60 recently organized for a campaign to conserve the grain supply by prohibition during the war, have granted the request of the brewers for a conference. The committee has issued a statement in support of their plans, by Dr. Allen Rogers of the American Chemical Society and Maj.-Gen. William Harding Carter, U. S. A.

The committee is conducting a campaign for the duration of the war only. It is an advertising campaign selling war time prohibition, not based at all upon moral grounds, but solely upon the grounds of conservation of food resources. The committee has and intends to have no connections with antisocial leagues or other prohibition organizations. Its work is entirely divorced from ethical or sentimental considerations.

It is based simply on the fact that it is not sound sense to use grains in intoxicants when half the world is suffering for bread. It makes no difference what fraction of the grain supply goes into intoxicants, it is not fitting. It is held under war conditions, that any of it should be diverted from use in foodstuffs. The campaign will be carried on through the publication of articles by well known men, cartoons and advertisements.

A letter has been sent to the brewers asking for a frank statement as to what they consider the best way to deal with the grain shortage and the liquor problem. Members of the committee include Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, Roger S. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Mass., Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, Prof. E. F. Bogardus of Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, Dr. Haven Emerson of New York City, Commissioner Luther H. Gulick of New York, Prof. Winfield Scott Hall of Chicago, Prof. Henry F. Hewes of Harvard, Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of New York, Prof. Walter D. Pitkin of New York, and William Allen White of Emporia, Kan.

NATIONALITY PROBLEMS AND NEW RUSSIA

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tionary organizations, the reactionaries attempted to discredit any strictly Russian revolutionary movement. One frequently heard or read the statement, "The only revolutionists in Russia are these aliens, and a few Russians who have been bought up by foreigners, particularly the Jews."

During the winter of 1913-14, the situation with regard to all three of these most important of the nationality problems—Polish, Finnish and Jewish—had reached an acute crisis. The ritual murder trial at Kiev was staged by the then Minister of Justice, the most prominent of the reactionary leaders. The Province of Kholm had just been divided off from a Polish province to which it had belonged for many generations. An official commission, sitting in Petrograd, was working out the program by which Finland was to become definitely absorbed in the Empire, losing thus the last vestiges of its guaranteed autonomy.

When the war broke out, all parties and all elements immediately declared their absolute and loyal support of the war. At the session of the Duma held during the first month of the war, the Polish and Jewish deputies voiced the sentiments of their peoples, which were patriotic, and Poles and Jews immediately came forward to contribute to the common cause. In Finland there were patriotic demonstrations, and many young Finns volunteered and joined the ranks of the Russian army.

Despite the absolute loyalty, evidenced by acts as well as expressed in words, of the non-Russian elements, the attitude of distrust, which had characterized the old régime, was not discontinued. During the first year of the war, the same restrictive measures against Poles, Finns and Jews were enforced, in some instances with even greater rigor than before. It is unnecessary to go into detail. These facts became known abroad, were given the widest publicity, through German agencies particularly, and caused considerable anxiety among Russia's allies and in America. In Russia itself the situation was clearly seen by all, and particularly by the Poles, Finns and Jews. For they saw that those responsible for the internal policy of the country were taking the same attitude of distrust toward the whole Russian people. During the first year of the war, Russians tried to support the war by organizing, but at every turn they met with obstacles, put in their way by a reactionary group controlling the Administration. During that first year of the war, Prince Lvov, the new Prime Minister, was able to develop the activity of his Zemstvo Union, but deliberate attempts were made to block him. As Poles and Jews explained to me in the autumn of 1915, they had been treated only a little worse than had been Prince Lvov and his coworkers.

In the summer of 1915, it will be recalled, these reactionary ministers, controlling the Departments of the Interior and Justice, were obliged to retire because of the public protests. For by their measures, directed against both Russians and non-Russians, they had worked, perhaps even deliberately, to disrupt the unity of the country and prevent the organization of its resources. With the removal of these men the position of the non-Russians became a little more bearable, as did also the position of such men as Lvov. Then it became quite clear to the non-Russians of the Empire that the statements made so frequently by some of their leaders, and always emphasized by the Russian leaders, were in fact the true interpretation. These statements can be summarized as follows: "There has never been, for example, a Jewish question in Russia, standing out by itself as a separate question. The Jewish question, like the Polish and Finnish questions, has been simply a subdivision of a general internal question. The nationality problems cannot be solved until the internal question is solved. The solution of the general internal question will of itself bring the solution of these nationality problems."

The "internal question" of Russia was the problem of the Russian people finally getting a real control over the government of their country. When such control should be finally secured through the establishment of a constitutional régime and responsible government, the Russian people would then direct the policy of the country, and the administration of the laws. And on more than one occasion, in a form that allowed of no doubt, all classes of Russians had expressed themselves as opposed to the policy of distrust and intolerance toward the non-Russian elements in Russia. The non-Russian elements have therefore been willing to bide their time and await the triumph of the Russian people. For they knew that they could expect nothing from the reactionary government, but absolute confidence that they would receive justice at the hands of the real Russia. Also they had clear evidence that the real Russia was bound ultimately to prevail. For that reason the leaders of these non-Russian nationalities were able to continue unalterably their loyal support of the war; they knew that victory over the foreign enemy must precede, but would bring with it a victory over the internal foe.

During the summer of last year I had many long talks with the Jewish leaders. At one of these talks I proposed that they draw up a formal statement, which I could have published in America. This was done, and in the New York Times of Oct. 17 of last year, there appeared a long letter by Henry Slonimsky, in which he developed the formula I have given above, in quotation. This statement by Mr. Slonimsky did much to explain to Americans how the Russian Jews were able to continue in their loyal support of Russia, despite the conditions under which they still had to suffer. Mr. Slonimsky pointed out that the center of anti-Semitism had always been Berlin, and that the men most responsible for the persecution of the Jews in Russia had been bureaucrats of German origin. In an interview which Mr. Slonimsky gave last September, he expressed regret that a certain American Jew had been forbidden to enter Russia. It was announced that the prohibition was based on the alleged pro-Germanism of this particular man. Mr. Slonimsky, in the interview, said that he could have convinced this man that as a Jew he could best serve the interests of his race by supporting the cause of the Allies. For Mr. Slonimsky saw clearly what was coming in Russia and knew that very soon the formula, "pro-Ally in spite of Russia" could be dropped.

The Polish leaders in Russia saw similarly that they could expect nothing from a reactionary Russia, but that they would receive full recognition of their national aspirations from the real Russia, which was bound to triumph. They, therefore, loyally supported Russia, even when Germany declared the "paper" independence of Poland. The Poles were less able, and still are less able, to express themselves with full frankness. It must be always remembered that millions of Poles are still in Poland, occupied by Germany, at the mercy of the German military commanders. I did not have occasion last summer to talk with any of the Finnish leaders. Many instances of bureaucratic excesses in Finland came to my notice, but again they were only a few degrees worse than the bureaucratic excesses one noted in Moscow, directed against the Zemstvo Union, for example. Many Finns, out of touch with the trend of events in Russia, were less optimistic as to the triumph of the real Russia. Also they had less clear evidence that they would receive full justice at the hands of a liberal Russia. Finland's geographic position, and the fact that the Finns and Russians are by temperament very antagonistic, will make the solution of the Finnish question somewhat more difficult. Even Liberals have to bear in mind that Sveaborg, near Helsinki, is an integral part of the system of defense for Petrograd. These facts cannot be concealed and will perhaps make it more difficult to bring about a satisfactory and real settlement of the Finnish question.

It will be seen, therefore, that the non-Russian elements not only knew that they would have to wait for a change within Russia itself, but they knew that this change was bound to come. And when it did come, they had immediate evidence that their confidence had not been misplaced. The aim of the "revolution" was to win the war. In order to do this, the country was to be united. In accordance with a program prepared 18 months ago by the Progressive Coalition of the Duma, severe laws had been taken without delay to bring about this necessary unity. All these steps

can be justified as war measures. This does not mean that they are taken simply as temporary military measures. They must be justified as really necessary, if attention is given to them when an enemy is at the door. In view of the expressed attitude of all classes of the population, they will be accepted as justified war measures.

In most cases it has been possible to take these measures without any long preparation. It was a matter simply of repealing unnecessary restrictive laws. First of all the regulations forbidding Jews to live except in certain areas ceased to be applied. This was in fact the situation before the revolution, forced on the bureaucracy by war conditions; for the Jews had been driven out of the Pale of Settlement by the German invasion. We had, therefore, simply legislative confirmation of the right to live anywhere in Russia. The Provisional Government has announced that the other restrictive laws will be repealed definitely. As a pledge the schools have been opened to Jewish children, and Jews have been appointed to high positions. The Jews are actually enjoying therefore the rights of first-class citizens. It is difficult for an American to realize what this means; the moral effect of being classed as "second-rate citizens" has been most injurious to the Jews of Russia, and has been one of the great sources of internal weakness for Russia herself.

The new Russia has pledged herself to abolish all legislation passed during these last decades that tended gradually to deprive Finland of the constitutional guarantees under which she came into the Russian empire at the beginning of the last century. The appointment of one of the most prominent Russian liberals, Mr. Rodichev, as the new Governor-General of Finland, will make it clear to the Finns, and they know that his appointment will mean the carrying out of the declared policy. Under these constitutional guarantees, Finland enjoyed a very large measure of autonomy. Until the last decade of the Nineteenth Century a working arrangement existed, by which the Finns were satisfied with the conditions secured to them as a Grand Duchy of the Empire. As already pointed out, questions of defense raised by the introduction of long-range guns, have introduced a real problem in Russian-Finnish relations. This problem will have to be solved in conjunction with many similar problems in other parts of Europe, when the final adjustments are made.

The Polish problem will present certain temporary difficulties, because a large portion of Poland is now in the hands of the enemy. A commission has been appointed by the new government to settle the Polish question. The chairman of the commission is a man who will hold the confidence of both Poles and Russians. Because Poland is still occupied by the enemy, it was absolutely essential that a man known for his loyalty to Russia be selected for this difficult post. Mr. Lednitsky is such a man, a prominent lawyer of Moscow, but an ardent Polish patriot.

During last summer it was interesting to note many expressions in Conservative, Liberal and Radical circles, pointing to the complete independence of Poland. Many Russians felt, and said quite frankly, that both peoples would be happier if their destinies were allowed to follow independent lines. This seems to be the proclaimed policy of the new Government. But for the security of Russia, even these Radicals demand that the reestablished Polish kingdom be a complete and integral Poland, including the Polish lands of Posen, which were Prussia's share when Poland was divided by her three powerful neighbors in the Eighteenth Century.

It is, therefore, clear that the change in Russia will bring with it the solution of the nationality problems. I have emphasized the Polish, Finnish and Jewish questions. There are others, such as the Lithuanian and the Ukrainian questions. These two questions, however, will be solved by decentralization, which will come as the basis for the new constitutional régime in Russia. The development of local autonomy for all parts of Russia will satisfy the aspirations of these two peoples, for there have been no separatist tendencies of any great weight in either the Ukrainian or Lithuanian movements. The free political conditions which will be secured to all will satisfy the bulk of the demands of these two peoples.

The share which the non-Russian elements took in the efforts of the last 30 months has been considerable. Their patience, tested to an even greater degree than was that of the Russians, won the admiration and confidence of the new order is logical; they have always expressed their absolute confidence that the solution of the Russian internal problem would bring with it the solution of their own particular problems.

RUSSO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In response to an invitation from the Russian Ambassador at Rome to all the Russian consuls in Italy asking them to prepare detailed reports regarding the possibilities of developing trade between Russia and the districts they represent, the consuls are asking manufacturing and trading firms and commercial experts for their views on the following questions: 1. The improvement of postal and telegraphic communication between the countries; 2. Measures for reestablishing the traffic which has been stopped by the closing of the Dardanelles; 3. New arrangements for the exchange of samples; 4. Credit and terms of payment; 5. Customs tariffs; 6. Organization of services of commercial travelers; 7. The best means for carrying on the trade which used to be done through the intermediary of Germans and Austrians; 8. The descriptions of goods which can be supplied in substitution for those previously furnished by the Central Powers.

ANDRE TARDIEU PROPOSES NEW BLOCKADE PLAN

Submits Figures to French Chamber Showing Inefficiency of Present Measures—Seeks Reduction in Neutral Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The blockade debate in the French Chamber began at 7 o'clock in the evening of a long parliamentary day. But in spite of this, and of the unavoidable dryness of a subject in which statistics must necessarily enter, M. André Tardieu, the author of the interpellation, kept unbroken the attention of the House. He declared that the blockade of Germany as at present carried on was inefficient. The neutral countries were an open channel, he said, for food to reach the enemy and these channels must be stopped. He supported his statement with figures, the first of which related to Holland. In the case of eight food products Dutch exports of Germany had risen at a bound from 82,000 tons in 1914 to 263,000 tons in 1916. In the same year Germany had absorbed 92 per cent of the Dutch imports of butter, 90 per cent of eggs, and 95 per cent of meat. The increased percentages for the Scandinavian States in 1916, as compared with 1914, were in the case of oils 104 per cent, nitrates 111 per cent, cocoa 205 per cent, coffee 312 per cent. And, going on to give details, M. Tardieu told the Chamber that Jutland, a cattle rearing country, had exported in one month alone 10,890 head of cattle to Germany, which meant 278,000 kilos of meat per day, or 1,000,000 rations. Holland and Denmark, in 1916, had sent into Germany 116,000 tons of meat, and since the ration of the German soldier was 250 grammes of meat, it meant that these two countries had provided the enemy with 400,000,000 of rations. It is quite well known that they had, at the beginning of the war, taken particular steps to organize themselves for the increase of their food exports into Germany. Holland had made herself responsible for the provision of meat for 1,200,000 German soldiers during 1915. Switzerland alone, and M. Tardieu was careful to recognize it in the warmest terms, had, as beset by a neutral country, merely asked from the belligerent powers what she actually wanted for her own internal needs. It was evidently needful that, as in the case of Switzerland, a limit for the necessities for the internal consumption of neutral countries should be fixed, and that besides this a purchase policy should be adopted which would lessen the possibilities of Germany being able to buy in neutral countries. In these matters, declared M. Tardieu, the preceding Government had shown a lack of coordination.

Passing to the matter of Rumanian wheat M. Tardieu astonished the Chamber by recounting what occurred in 1915. On Aug. 18, 1914, he said, M. Briatani had asked the French Government to organize a purchase policy in Rumania, and the same offer was renewed on Jan. 31, 1915, on June 7, July 2 and July 10, 1915. In spite of these repeated demands, and in spite of the favorable report of the committee on economy, and the fact that the commander-in-chief strongly advised the Premier to carry out the scheme, nothing was done. "A complete purchase should be made by the Allies, whatever the cost of the operation, and there is no time to lose. It would be assuming a great responsibility towards the country, if the urgency measures necessary to bring about this result were not taken," wrote the commander-in-chief. England at this time had arranged a partial contract, the completion of which was however delayed. France did not take any share in it, and the result of this failure to deal effectively with the situation was that Germany got 5,000,000 tons of cereals which were not by any means useless to her. On Aug. 20, 1916, continued M. Tardieu, a letter which was subsequently seized at the central organization of German purchases in Bucharest—an institution of which unfortunately the Entente had no equivalent in any neutral country—ran as follows: "It was high time that our organization in Rumania arranged for the stocks to be transferred from here to Germany, and I do not exaggerate in affirming that this operation preserves us from a shameful peace." This letter was confirmed in speeches made by Deputy Schorlemer and de Bock in the Chamber. At this point the remark was made by a member of the Left that such a failure was worse than the loss of a battle, to which M. Tardieu replied that though it was not worse than defeat, yet many battles would have been avoided if the blockade policy of the Allies had been carried out with more unity.

Concluding his speech M. Tardieu said: I have only another word to add, gentlemen. We have often been hampered by the consideration—which we will not repudiate since it is to our honor—which we had for the rights and the interests of neutrals. I do not think that any neutral country can ever deny that during the 32 months of this terrible war, we have truly and in a liberal manner, respected the rights of neutrals and their interests as far as it was possible for us to do so. But at the point which the war has reached, when Germany, on February 1 last, declared her intention of not taking any account of the interests, the rights, or even of the lives of neutrals, is it really an impossible thing to ask them to admit, that at this decisive hour, they must reduce their importations to their actual needs, and renounce the commercial profits which trade with our enemies means to them? The results which we aim at obtaining,

which will figure on the statistical tables in a decrease of imports, have for us a capital and vital importance. For in the war which we are waging there is but one item of expenditure, and this expenditure is the life of our soldiers, and this it is that I ask you to spare. M. Tardieu's speech was received with loud and prolonged cheering, an expression of assent on the part of the deputies which was corroborated by the Undersecretary of State for the Blockade, M. Denys Cochin, who declared himself in full agreement with M. Tardieu as to the necessity of strengthening the blockade. M. Tardieu's resolution thus was adopted by the Government and unanimously passed by the Chamber. It read as follows: The Chamber becoming aware that the blockade of Germany in the matter of foodstuffs is incomplete expresses its confidence in the Government that it shall either take or cause to be taken measures which are indispensable to this end, notably the general fixing of allowances, their periodical revision which will permit of their suppression in the case of proved infraction, a better organization of the policy of purchase, a greater concentration of the French blockade services, and a more practical coordination between the Allies, passes to the order of the day.

PARIS MEETING HELD IN HONOR OF FREE RUSSIA

M. Aulard Expresses Greetings of Republic—M. Vandervelde Extends Belgian Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The League of the Rights of Man and of the Citizens has held a large mass meeting in Paris in honor of the Russian Revolution. The opening speakers were MM. Victor Basch and A. Aulard, lecturers at the Sorbonne, and M. Victor Berard, director of the Ecole pratique des hautes études. Then, after an interval occupied by the singing of popular Russian, Finnish, Armenian, and Polish airs, the meeting was addressed by M. Vandervelde, the Socialist member of the Belgian Government, M. Renaudel, the French Socialist deputy, Mme. Séverin, and M. Jouhaux, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor.

M. Aulard said in part: French Republicans, the sons of the French Revolution, greet with affection and pride the Russian Revolution, the Russian people. Just as the American Revolution inspired the French Revolution and set it an example, so the French Revolution inspired, as we see with pride, the Russian Revolution. At a time when rejoicing seemed impossible, it is for us a great joy to note that the Russian people has done us the great honor of following our example for the purpose of breaking its chains and emancipating itself forever. The Russian genius is undoubtedly too great, too original, too copy another; but it is none the less true that the great impulse that overthrew despotism in Petrograd swept down through history from Paris, from France . . . from that Committee of Public Safety which, by driving the alien from France, caused the fetters of so many peoples to fall.

After developing in detail the parallel between the great French crisis and that in Russia at the present day, M. Aulard continued: Russian patriots feel as keenly as did the French of the Revolution that their first task must be to drive the alien from the soil of their country. Like our ancestors, they will know how to show the Germans that a people in revolt is invincible. Let us wish then, he concluded, that our Russian friends may procure for themselves and maintain, by means of reasoned and unanimous effort, that governmental unity which will assure forever the success of their revolution, not only for the good of Russia, but for the good of humanity also. We ardently hope, and are cordially confident, that the Russian Revolution will help us effectively to hasten the end of this horrible war by the defeat of those who originated it. The Russian Revolution which, like the French Revolution, aims not at conquests, but at liberation, will impart a democratic trend to the whole diplomacy of the Allies, and will contribute toward organizing a peace of liberty, of justice, of solidarity between nations, a peace where there can never again issue a fresh European war.

M. Vandervelde said: It is in the name of the Belgian proletariat, militant and stricken that I have come among you to salute the Russian Revolution, to celebrate the greatest victory since 1789 of that world revolution which began with us in the Low Countries against Philip II, spread soon afterward to England, liberated the two Americas, founded the reign of democracy in France, and, ever

more profound and more radical in each of its phases, has now brought to the greatest nation in the world the liberties and rights that will be the necessary preface to its social liberation.

But we have not only to congratulate the Russian democracy, we have also to express to it our boundless gratitude. Before the imperishable days of 1917 a formidable ambiguity weighed upon the war. We were fighting for the liberties of the world, and we had for an ally the Emperor of all the Russians. We were fighting for the rights of peoples, and Poland and Finland could be quoted against us. We reproached the German Socialists for upholding the Kaiser, and they could use in reply the pretext, or excuse, that they were defending themselves against the Tsar. Today, thanks to the Revolution, that ambiguity has been abolished.

We, too, M. Vandervelde continued, proclaim peace to the nations. We have no desire, despite all that has passed, to cherish animosity against any people. We most earnestly aspire to welcome the hour when the workers in the opposite camp come to comprehend that their real enemies are not on our side. But more than ever we insist that we mean to continue the war against those who unloosed it, and we say, it is our duty and our right to say, to the Russian people that it, too, has not completed its task; it has effected its Revolution, but it remains for it and for us to consolidate and complete it. . . . Either the Kaiser will triumph, and there will be an end of the Revolution in Russia, and of liberty in Europe; or the free peoples will gain the victory, and then, and then only, shall we have peace, a durable and decisive peace, founded on the holy alliance of liberated and reconciled peoples. It is for this that we are fighting. It is for this that our brothers of Russia are fighting, and I note, in conclusion, the oath they have renewed to us and to themselves: "We will defend to the end our liberty against all attacks at home or abroad. The Russian Revolution will not quail before the conqueror's bayonet, and will not permit itself to be crushed by an external military force." The past of those who speak thus answers to us for the future.

Finally, the following order of the day was adopted at the close of the meeting: This assembly of 5000 citizens, men and women, gathered together at the call of the League of the Rights of Man, and in memory of Francis de Pressensé and of Jean Jaurès, to send its enthusiastic and fraternal greeting to the Russian Revolution, acclaims the young democracy that has just called to a life of liberty 180,000,000 human beings, and which will assure full political, religious and social equality to all the peoples of the empire. Confident in the force of ideas, the wisdom of peoples, and the far-seeing energy of those who, in directing popular justice, have given the world the comfort of so splendid a victory, it counts on the unshakable resolution of these liberated citizens to establish a veritable alliance of democracies and to conquer on the battlefield, and then at the peace negotiations the existence and security of the League of Nations.

NEW EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following persons have been nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be additional members of the committee appointed to consider and report on the measures to be taken for settling within the Empire former soldiers who may desire to emigrate after the war: Mr. P. Lyttleton Gell, director of the British South Africa Company; Mr. John Howard, agent-general of Nova Scotia; Sir Richard McBride, K. C. M. G., agent-general of British Columbia; Mr. J. P. Pelletier, agent-general of Quebec; Mr. John A. Reid, agent-general of Alberta; Mr. Richard Reid, agent-general of Ontario; the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, Dominion of Canada; and Mr. Frederick W. Sumner, agent-general of New Brunswick.

OFFICIAL PROMISE OF HELP FOR DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the Industries Committee of the Irish Party recently waited upon Mr. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, with the object of laying before him proposals to mitigate the hardships arising from men employed in breweries and distilleries in Dublin being suddenly thrown out of employment. In replying Mr. Duke stated that gradual reduction of men in breweries and distilleries rather than sudden unemployment, appeared to him to be quite feasible, and as the matter was one for the Home Office he promised to take it up with them. On the subject of reconstruction in Dublin, Mr. Duke said the money was available as soon as the conditions, which by common consent were necessary, had been complied with. He gave the deputation the assurance that, provided it was used in such a way as to give the greatest amount of employment, he would arrange that reasonable priority was given as regarded constructional steel for Dublin. On the question of housing, Mr. Duke said he had hopes of being able to secure loans from the Treasury for this purpose. He also thought that the Director-General of National Service would be able to give substantial help in dealing with such unemployment as existed. In conclusion he stated that if the measures he had indicated proved ineffective it would be necessary to consider some direct Government scheme.

AGRICULTURAL FURLOUGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that the men of the home forces, including skilled plowmen, at present working on the land, will not be recalled until a fortnight later than the date originally fixed for their return to their regiments. It is announced, also, that the field marshal commanding the home forces has arranged that skilled shepherds serving in home force units in England and Wales may be granted agricultural furloUGH, providing that their commanding officer is able to spare them.



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SOUTH AFRICA'S SHARE IN THE GREAT CONFLICT

General Smuts Tells London Gathering of Work Done by His Countrymen—Expresses Views on Imperial Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—Lieutenant-General Smuts was the second speaker at the luncheon recently given in the House of Commons by the Empire Parliamentary Association to the overseas ministers attending the Imperial War Conference. He said that he felt that on this occasion South Africa was not putting her best foot forward. He wished that General Botha were there in his place. He confessed that "the effort and spirit of the United Kingdom" had made a profound impression upon him. When they considered that the British nation was not meant for a war of annihilation, that it was built on peace institutions and founded on a peaceful basis and not intended for such a crisis as had overwhelmed the world, he could say that the effort that had been made by it was one which almost surpassed the imagination of the world, and was a pledge of certain success in the future.

With regard to the dominions, it was certainly a marvelous effort that they had made. The Dominion of Canada by herself had made an effort almost equal, if not quite equal, to that made by Great Britain in the Boer War. Here was an outlying nation of the Empire, which had raised almost half a million men in the course of the war. He said that he had been credibly informed that in proportion to her wide population, the effort of Australia had been magnificent. As regards the Empire of India he could not speak, but he could say, as one who had commanded thousands of Indian troops in one of their campaigns that he never wished to command more loyal, braver, and better troops. The Indian troops who were now breaking up the Turkish Empire in Mesopotamia were making a contribution to the war which should never be forgotten. New Zealand, the most British of all the dominions, had made a magnificent effort; with a small population of a little more than a million, she had raised approximately 100,000 men. That was an effort of which they might all well be proud, and the same applied to Newfoundland.

What can I modestly say about South Africa? continued General Smuts. We started this war with an internal convulsion in the country. Unlike any other parts of the Empire, we first had to set our own house in order. That was done. We secured peace and quiet in South Africa, and today the German flag, except in a small district, is not flying south of the Equator. You have to remember—I do not want to be parochial, but the case of South Africa is significant for our whole position in this war—we must remember that, unlike the other dominions, this work was done by a Dominion the majority of whose white population is not British, but Dutch. You have to remember that only 15 years ago a very large portion of this population was locked in deadly conflict with the British Empire. And when you bear in mind these facts and see what has been achieved, I think you will agree with me that South Africa has done her share, and more than her share.

This had been done, he continued, because the Boer War of 1899-1902 had been supplemented, complemented, or compensated by one of the wisest political settlements ever made in the history of this nation. In drawing up a calendar of empire-builders, they must not forget the name of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He was not either intellectually or politically a superman, but he was a wise man with profound feeling and profound political instinct, and he achieved a work in South Africa by one wise act of statesmanship which had already borne, and would continue to bear, the most far-reaching results in the history of the Empire.

This had completed what was begun in the Boer War, and it switched South Africa again on to the right track and the British Empire again on to the right track, because, after all, the British Empire was not founded on might or force, but on ideals of freedom, equality, and equity, and it was for these that they stood in this mighty struggle. Their opponent, the German Empire, had never learned that lesson yet in her short history. She still believed that might was right—that a military machine was sufficient to govern the world. She had not yet realized that ultimately all victories were moral, and that even the political government of the world was a moral government. The fundamental issue in the struggle in which they were engaged today was that the government of the world was not military, and it could not be brought about by a military machine, but by equity, justice, fairness and equality, which had built up the British Empire.

Already the effects of this could be seen. Germany started enormously strong and preponderant in military strength over the world. Simply because the Allies had a just and good cause, and simply because she had been trying to back her way through in a military sense, one country after another had dropped away from her. Two of her own treaty nations had dropped away from her, and today, almost all over the world, nations were coming together against her.

It could not be denied that the position was a grave one—that the Central Empires were an enormously

strong military combination, and in speaking of ultimate victory he did not hide from himself the fact that there was hard work and difficult times in front of them. The Germans could not continue much longer, and by the autumn they would probably make their maximum military effort. They were flouting the opinion of the world in a way they had never done before and as if they felt they must achieve some result this summer at any cost.

He was convinced that the submarine campaign was not going to settle the war. At the best it was a raid on their wide Empire communications. The raids might be severe from time to time and might cause serious inconvenience, but they would not lead to defeat. No raid on lines of communication had ever yet led to the defeat of any Empire in the world. This summer, he believed, they would probably see the submarine effort on which Germany was relying fail in its intention, and then, earlier than many of them thought, they would hear of peace again. The nation was not inspired by any venal feeling, by any desire to destroy the German nation. They were actuated by higher motives, and were not going to decline to a lower level of mere vengeance and hatred. He was sure the nation would make a wise settlement not only in its own interests, but in the interests of the whole of Europe.

He did not think it was the time to speak at any length on the Constitution of the Empire, but he would give one word of warning. In thinking of this matter, let them not try to think of existing political institutions which had been evolved in the course of European development. The British Empire was a much larger and more diverse problem than anything they had seen hitherto, and the sort of constitution they read about in books, the sort of political alphabet which has been elaborated in years gone by, did not and would not solve the problems of the future. They should not follow precedents, but make them. He felt sure that in the coming years when the problem was in process of solution they would find their political thought would be turned into quite new channels and would not follow what had been done anywhere else, either in the old world or the new, because, after all, they were built on freedom.

They saw growing up before them a great number of strong free nations all over the Empire. Nobody wanted to limit the power of self-government, or to force those young nations into any particular mold. All they wanted was the maximum of freedom and liberty, the maximum of self-development for the young nations of the Empire, and machinery that would keep all those nations together in the years which were before them. If they disabused their minds of precedents and preconceived ideas they would evolve, in the course of years, the institutions and machinery that would meet their difficulties. He was still full of courage, and even as an optimist, was encouraged and inspired by what he had seen in England since his arrival, which he thought, more than anything else, was a pledge of the victory which lay before them.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROUGH PASTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The University College of Wales has issued a report dealing with methods for improving rough pasture. In Wales, especially on the uplands there are large tracts of land that it is impossible to plow. The university has therefore been considering the best methods to use in improving particular classes of land which the report divides into three groups, heather pastures, purple heath grass pastures and a poor pasture on peat. In accordance with tests which have been carried out it seems to have been established that great improvement can be made, and that, generally speaking, the most beneficial method to employ are basic slag, Gafsa phosphate or superphosphate of lime. Potash manures have been found unsuccessful and the use of ground lime or limestone alone has produced very little result. It is pointed out in the report that as phosphate dressing has not brought about improvement invariably it is necessary to test it on a small scale in each case before using it in a large quantity.

Investigations are still being made and it is noted that in every case but one the use of the experiment failed no plants of the clover family were found in the pasture. Although at the present time farmers are not expected to use superphosphate on pastures, as it is required in large quantities for arable land, the investigations will be none the less useful as an indication of what may be done at some more propitious time.

ITALIANS REPATRIATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The announcement has been officially made that after four years of negotiations in which the Government have used every means to achieve success, the freedom of the Italian prisoners in the Cirenica has been accomplished. Some of the soldiers who have now been repatriated were captured in 1913 in the battles of Sidi-Garba and Saf-Saf, others in 1915 at Sidi-Husseini. All the men are reported to have arrived safely at Bengasi. The liberation of these men is now complete, not one remains in the hands of the Senussi. Their repatriation has been accomplished without any condition other than that of the exchange of a number of Arabs equal to that of the Italian prisoners, and a formal acknowledgment of the sovereign dignity of Italy has been made. According to an article in the Corriere della Sera the most important part of the success of the negotiations on this basis is the promise it gives of the establishment of a better state of things in the Cirenica and of more satisfactory relationships with the Senussi.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN POLICY OF THE ENTENTE

Further Study of Course Taken by M. Venizelos Sheds Light on Near East Question—Late Events Favorable to Him

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Greece
LONDON, England.—In a previous article on the subject of the statement made to Dr. Ronald Burrows by M. Venizelos, the Greek statesman's explanation of his constitutional differences with King Constantine, his choice of Salonika as a revolutionary center, and his reasons for avoiding arguments of an anti-dynastic character, were dealt with. All this, however, belongs to the limbo of the past, and it is the Cretan's dissertation on the present and his outspoken references to the causes which have led to the limitation of his movement, that will attract most attention.

Dr. Burrows puts the question very clearly: "How is it that the Venizelist movement, on which great hopes were based, and whose avowed aim was to rally Greece in arms against the Bulgars and the enemies of the Entente, could, at the end of four months, only send some 10,000 men to the front?"

While making no complaint against anyone, and while realizing "the difficulties which lie in the way of complete agreement between the Allies," M. Venizelos, with that faculty for hitting the nail on the head which is one of his greatest political attributes, throws the onus for the failure on the Allies themselves. After the arrival at Salonika, he proposed to go to Thessaly, Epirus and the Aegean and Ionian islands, and he counted upon carrying three-fifths of Greece, which success, he believes, would have made him master of the entire country. For the rest would then have joined. At that moment there set in a series of complications, and the indecision of the Allies in the matter of breaking definitely with Constantine (Venizelos puts it less clearly, but such was the actual circumstance) put an end to the policy of expansion. The occupation of Katerini called forth protest from Athens, and the Venizelists retired in favor of an allied detachment, following which "it was decided to form a neutral zone, blocking off my access to Thessaly and Epirus, and thus forbidding all extension of the movement in these Venizelist provinces."

Nevertheless M. Venizelos continued an active propaganda in old Greece with much success, until the unhappy events of Dec. 1 and 2 left the Royalist party in complete control and the Venizelists "were massacred, plundered or hunted like wild beasts by the Royalist hordes." The blockade afterward proclaimed prevented the further departure of volunteers for Salonika, and then followed the Rome conference, when King Constantine was given formal assurance that the Allies would "neither on land or sea allow the extension of the Venizelist movement in the territories hitherto occupied by the State of the Kingdom of Greece."

"If the national Government were free," says the Cretan leader, "it would very quickly be strong enough to put an end to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece." But, "I am told to evacuate Katerini—I evacuate Katerini. I am told to abandon Cerigo—I abandon Cerigo. A neutral zone is imposed upon me—I respect the neutral zone. I am asked to bring my movement to a standstill—I bring it to a standstill."

It is maintained in some quarters that harm has been occasioned by the failure of some of the allied statesmen to understand the essentials of Balkan politics, and it should always be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, was limited at Rome by the actions of his predecessors; but the cause is due principally to the difficulty of according the divers interests of a group of independent allies. Many sermons have been preached on this subject during the present war, and it is not a little remarkable that the grand alliance has tended to become more and more solid with the lapse of time. To attain this end sacrifices have been necessary, the price of unity has had to be paid, and since it is above all in South Eastern Europe that the interests clash, M. Venizelos has had to pay part of the bill. Of the attitude of Britain and France there can be no doubt. Both countries are overwhelmingly Venizelist in sympathy and had there been no others to consider, the Greek National Government would doubtless be sitting in Athens today.

The first obstacle—now removed, but, unhappily, removed too late—was autocratic Russia. It was despotic Russia that looked askance on Greece's participation in the attack on Constantinople, and, during the early days of the struggle between King Constantine and M. Venizelos, the Greek dynasty was able to count upon the sympathy of the former Tsar Nicholas, both on account of family ties and because of that species of trade unionism which is said to exist among kings. Moreover, "Holy" Russia—that aspect of Russian policy which was first religious and then national—was jealous of Greece's claim to the headship of the orthodox faith. Constantine undoubtedly found support in that quarter, particularly after the dispatch of Prince Nicholas (the diplomatist of the family) to Petrograd.

Secondly, it would be idle to ignore that there is a clash between Italian and Hellenic aspirations. Italy de-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

M. Venizelos

Cretan statesman who led the movement to have Greece fulfill its treaty obligations to Serbia

sires to found colonies; she casts longing eyes on the fertile lands of Epirus and Asia Minor, and it so happens that these territories are included (because they are principally Hellenic) in the Greek irredenta. Both human nature and political objectives cause Italy to regard Greece as a rival, and it is not, therefore, altogether in her interests that the Hellenic Kingdom should enter into the war a united nation and emerge therefrom aggrandized and encouraged in its particular ambitions. There is nothing extraordinary in all this; it is in the circumstances, an inevitable outcome of the passing of the Ottoman Empire; but it has, nevertheless, made it very difficult for the allies to satisfy everybody. From this welter of ambition have arisen half measures and compromise. The conference of Boulogne promised M. Venizelos financial assistance and military equipment. The conference of Rome forbade him further to disturb the equanimity of Constantine. He will bring the Allies ultimately 60,000 soldiers, where he might have brought them 250,000; but official Greece, the "de jure" Government of King Constantine, will lay no claim to territorial extension at the peace conference.

The settlement of the internal Greek crisis must await the end of the war. A German victory, as M. Venizelos says, would give rein to unrestrained autocracy in Greece; but if victory lies with the Allies, I am convinced that the Venizelists will never lay down their arms until they have restored constitutional freedom and personal liberty.

There M. Venizelos must, perforce, leave his future. In the meantime his cause will grow and wax strong, despite all opposition, and he may anticipate that with France now, as always, in his favor, with a great personal admiration as Premier of England, and with democracy triumphant in Russia, many of the great mistakes of Entente diplomacy are likely to be remedied.

POSSIBLE OFFENSIVE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In view of the possibility of an offensive on the part of the enemy at some point of the Italian front as soon as weather conditions render it practicable Signor Barzilai has expressed his opinion, formed from impressions gathered during a recent visit to the front, that two contemporaneous attacks may be made, one in the Trentino and one in the Karst region in an attempt to reconquer Gorizia, the latter with the object of producing a political reaction upon public opinion in Austria. An offensive in the Trentino might be directed towards Vicenza as last year towards Brescia. It is known that many new roads leading to the Trentino on the Austrian side have been cut facilitating communications, and the positions held on Italian soil have been strengthened. The Italians also have been active during the winter in the construction of fortifications to the depth of many kilometers in this sector, and the line is now held by seasoned troops and the supply service thoroughly organized. The artillery has been increased sufficiently to dispense with the necessity for transferring guns from one part of the front to another. Questioned by Signor Barzilai as to the probabilities of an attack, General Cadorna stated that whether the Austrians came, or not the preparations he had made were as though they were coming and coming in masses, that he had neglected nothing taught by past experience, and that he was convinced of the energy and confidence of his troops, whom contests had only served to unite and strengthen. They were fully conscious of the magnitude of their task and of the duty of discipline. He further stated that he had distributed the commands with the utmost impartiality, so as to insure efficient cooperation in all sections of the army. He, however, recognized that one of the essential elements of success lay in the active faith of the nation behind the army, and requested Signor Barzilai to exhort the country at large to submit to the discipline of the hour, keeping the greatness of the aim in view, for confidence would insure victory.

IRELAND'S TILLAGE SCHEME A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In connection with the scheme introduced into Ireland by the Department of Agriculture with the object of increasing the amount of land under tillage to the fullest possible extent, the department has found it necessary to serve a considerable number of notices on "rated occupiers" of land, who, there was reason to believe, were not complying with the regulations. The effect of these notices has been that many people have realized, apparently for the first time, what their obligations to take part in the production of increased home-grown food supplies really are, and the results have proved to be eminently satisfactory. The department has exercised its power of entry upon land which, there was reason to believe, was not being cultivated in accordance with the regulations, in 24 cases. In three of these cases the farmers are now complying with the demands of the department or have given guarantees that they will do so, and the department has withdrawn, in four cases the land is being let "in conacre" and the department is plowing two farms direct. The requirements of the department have, for the most part, met with a most cordial response. One large farmer in County Cork, who in 1916 tilled a large acreage in order to comply with the provisions of the scheme, has now sold some cattle and is cultivating the extra tilled land by the department. The same farmer has also, quite voluntarily, given an increase of 2s. per week in wages to every person in his employment. One lady, when she received the department's notice, gave a large sum of money to her solicitor to carry out the provisions of the scheme. Another lady, who at the time was in America, cabled her consent to the extra tillage, and about a quarter of her farm is now being cultivated. News comes from one district that in that neighborhood the farmers are helping each other with their horses and in other ways and the work is making rapid progress. It is reported from the Midlands by someone who often travels through that part of the country, that the number of plows at work in those parts is remarkable and that a great quantity of land has been turned.

M. POINCARÉ VISITS LYONS FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYONS, France.—The number of visitors and buyers at the Lyons Fair has been found to be much greater than that of last year, and the exhibition has been honored by a visit from the President of the Republic himself. M. Poincaré arrived early one morning accompanied by M. Clémentel, Minister of Commerce, and two undersecretaries of State. He was received by M. Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons and Senator for the Department of the Rhône, the prefect of the department and the local authorities, and spent the morning inspecting the exhibits, which include those of the Delaunay-Belville works, the Bergès paper mills, the Société générale de transports maritimes, the Keller-Leleux works, and the Société alsacienne de constructions mécaniques. He then inspected various factories and workshops for invalided soldiers in the neighborhood, while M. Clémentel continued his inspection of the fair.

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WEST COAST TO AID IN BUILDING WOODEN SHIPS

Unlimited Lumber and Yards at Disposal of Industry—No Delay if Work Is Ordered—Standard Type Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of gaining information regarding the construction of a huge fleet of small, specially designed, wooden freight-carrying vessels, possibly 1000 in number and costing perhaps \$200,000,000, to run the German submarine blockade, Theodore Brent, vice-president of the United States Shipping Board, is now on the Pacific Coast conferring with lumber and shipbuilding interests.

While it has not yet been definitely decided to construct this fleet it is thought that the decision to do so may be made at any time, and all necessary information is being gathered by the Shipping Board. The necessity for this is apparent, said Mr. Brent, when it is realized that if this blockade of England becomes effective the effect upon the United States would be calamitous. In fact the effectiveness of this submarine campaign in the destruction of shipping, he said, is much more extensive than is generally supposed, making it imperative that something be done to rehabilitate the merchant marine.

With the supply of lumber practically unlimited, with the large number of expert shipwrights who have come to this coast from the East in response to the recent revival of wooden shipbuilding on the Pacific, with the large number of yards already in operation ready to turn over their entire capacity to the Government, and considering the facility with which new yards may be established, it was determined at a recent conference that more than one-half of the proposed 1000 ships could be constructed on the Pacific Coast within five or six months. One yard on the Columbia River, for example, has a capacity of eight ships at a time, and the California yards, while now laying four keels at a time, could be increased so that 15 could be constructed simultaneously. In regard to the labor supply, little difficulty is anticipated, as wooden ships are now being constructed successfully on the Pacific by using a large proportion of men skilled in other lines of wood-working than shipbuilding.

The vessels to be constructed will be of standard type, the specifications and plans to be prepared in Washington. Some of the types proposed at the conference, or that are now being constructed on the Pacific, include the following: In Columbia River yards, a type of vessel 270 feet long, propelled by a semi-Diesel engine, has proved very successful. One type recommended, somewhat barrel-shaped, with a capacity of 10,000 to 25,000 tons, could be built in two or three months. It was the general consensus of opinion that under ordinary conditions a wooden vessel 220 to 230 feet long, with a cargo-carrying capacity of 5000 tons, and costing perhaps \$75,000, could be built in five or six months.

In case engines or motors for these vessels are not to be obtained at the time of the completion of the vessels, it is proposed that the ships could be used as sailing vessels until the motor power is ready to be installed.

WISCONSIN VOTES AGAINST DRAFTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Assembly went on record against compulsory service when, by a vote of 81 to 9 it refused to present to Congress a memorial in favor of compulsion in the United States. Adj.-Gen. Orlando Holway has stated that the State stands ready to raise its full National Guard quota under the volunteer plan. This means that the State is prepared to enlist about 20,000 men.

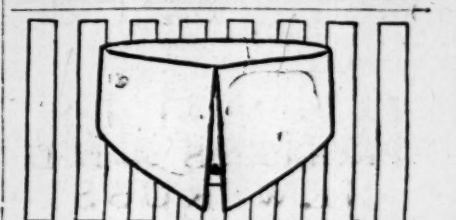
The Socialist camp in Milwaukee is divided on the war. Victor Berger and others stand by the party action in St. Louis in condemning America's entrance into the conflict, while W. B. Gaylord, former candidate for Congress, is supporting the action of the Government.

PRICES SENT UP BY BUYING FOR FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Thurston Ballard, a Louisville miller, and chairman of the National Committee on the Cost of Living and Domestic Economy, has stated that during the past month the milling company of which he is vice-president sold three times as much flour in Louisville as is usual in normal times. He attributes these large purchases to a desire on the part of the householder to prepare for the future, and he holds these purchases to be general throughout the country, responsible for the very great advance in the wheat markets since April 1.

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PETITIONERS IN \$102,000,000 SUIT LOSE CASE

Massachusetts Supreme Court
Sustains Demurrers to
Amended Bill of Minority
New Haven Stockholders

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today sustained defendant's demurrers in suit of Ralph S. Bartlett and others, minority stockholders of New York, New Haven & Hartford, against former directors, seeking to hold them liable for losses of \$102,000,000 alleged to have been incurred by reason of alleged illegal expenditures in acquiring steamships, railway and railroad lines.

The original bill was filed July 17, 1914, and the court sustained demurrers to that bill. Later plaintiffs amended their bill by alleging that directors in January, 1915, which was subsequent to filing of the original bill, voted that no suits be brought against any directors on grounds presented by the original bill, and also alleged proceedings of stockholders' meeting in October, 1915, including the vote refusing to instruct directors to bring suits for restitution against certain former directors. The court sustains demurrers to the amended bill, on ground that allegations of it are not sufficient to entitle plaintiffs to enforce the corporation's alleged cause of action.

The court says: "As was pointed out in the earlier decision, the plaintiff stockholders have no personal right of action against the directors for the alleged wrongs suffered by the corporation. Their right to prosecute the case in the interests of the corporation, so far as it is based on the refusal of the directors to act, did not come into existence until such refusal. They could have availed themselves of this cause of action by bringing a new bill after the right of action arose, but not by amending a bill that was filed when they had no cause of action. It is elementary that their right of action must exist before suit can be brought to enforce it."

It is understood that this decision is fatal to the claim of the plaintiffs, for the reason that the statute of limitations is said to be a bar to any further cause of action.

PERMITS FOR ALIEN ENEMIES TO LEAVE

According to instructions received in Boston today by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, alien enemies or natives and citizens of countries with which the United States is at war must make application on special blanks for permission to leave the United States. These blanks have been received at all offices of United States marshals, and those officials have been authorized to administer prescribed oaths in designated forms.

All such applications will have to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the United States by marshals with any other information which may be of value. The marshals are also directed to hold themselves in readiness to transmit to the person concerned any conclusions regarding the application that the Attorney-General may reach. These applications are issued in accordance with the proclamation of the President.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

Capt. Fulton C. C. Gardner, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, will return to his proper station.

Capt. William K. Moore, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth.

Maj. Frank B. Jewett and First Lieut. Milan A. Looney, signal officers, Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty.

Maj. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, will proceed to Schenectady, N. Y.

Maj. Robert E. Wood, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Seeley A. Wallen, U. S. A., retired, is assigned to active duty.

Lieut.-Col. Elmer Lindsley, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to New York and Boston.

The resignation of First Lieut. Francis D. Gibbs, Medical Corps, District of Columbia National Guard, is accepted.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. Horatio I. Lawrence, Ninth Infantry.

Capt. John M. Campbell, United States Army, retired, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort McPherson.

Capt. William C. Marrow, quartermaster officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Sam Houston.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Charles B. Brien, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, is accepted.

Maj. George S. Wallace, Judge Advocate General's Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Charleston, W. Va.

Maj. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, and Capt. Virginia E. Clark, will proceed to Hampton, Va., for temporary duty.

Lieut.-Col. Ulysses G. McCauley, Infantry, detached officers' list, is relieved from duty with the organized militia of Oregon and will proceed to 22 Paso.

END OF SUBSEA WARFARE THE GREATEST ISSUE

(Continued from page one)

today from England. He left immediately for Washington.

Declaring that fatalities in the industrial districts of Belgium had been "multiplied by three" on account of submarine operations during March and April, Mr. Hoover said the U-boats were the one menace which must be eliminated in order to win the war.

"The European food situation, as well as the general war situation there, requires every possible effort we can make," he said. "What Europe needs most is wheat, and it must have wheat, but it must also have beef and pork products. As for Belgium, the relief system is struggling to its feet after having been practically knocked out by the submarines. Five of our ships have been torpedoed since March 1."

He landed only 60,000 tons of food in Belgium during March and April. Death greatly increased. The children were cared for first. It was the adults, the mothers, who suffered. The relief commission has only 20 vessels. It should have 70 to feed Belgium alone.

With regard to his trip to this country, Mr. Hoover said: "Like every good American, I am coming over to do my bit." He would not talk about the American food situation, but said it was a grave problem requiring much study.

Baron de Cartier, Belgian Minister to Washington, was among those who greeted Mr. Hoover. He will accompany him to Washington.

New York Welcome to Envoys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The French and British commissioners came to New York next week. The French envoys will be housed at the home of Henry C. Frick and the British at the home of Vincent Astor. Columbia University will confer degrees on Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani. The city has prepared an elaborate program of receptions and other events. Marshal Joffre will unveil a statue of Lafayette in Brooklyn.

SENATOR BORAH ADVISES FOOD CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A world famine, according to Senator Borah, will result if the war lasts two years and extraordinary and sustained efforts are not made in this country to meet the food problem. Senator Borah attacked the packers, declaring they made enormous profits, and that speculation and monopoly in foodstuffs made millions for those who were in it, but made "peons of the people." He favored conscription of food and Government possession of the packing companies. Food speculation, he said, would not be ended until the speculators "are put in stripes behind the bars."

Aid for Soldiers' Families

Appropriation of \$5,000,000 Asked
in Bill Now in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five million dollars is set apart, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the support of the families of enlisted men of the organized militia or National Guard who are called into service of the United States, by a bill presented to Congress by Representative Zihlman. The legislation also will apply to all members of the regular Army, and the aid in each case shall continue until discharged from service.

It is provided that the families, to be entitled to relief, shall have no other incomes, that the action of the Secretary of War shall be final and subject to change by no court, and that the benefits shall not apply in case the soldier was married after April 5, 1917. The word "family" is construed to include only wife, children and dependent mothers.

STATE GUARD COMPANIES

Rosters of three Roxbury companies of the State Guard were presented to Mayor Curley today for approval. The municipal authorities are required to approve the rosters before application is made to Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commander of the State Guard, for admission to the State Guard. The three companies of 80 men each were organized by Frank F. Tripp, Walter B. Scott and the Rev. Charles L. Page.

TECH HIGH SCHOOL LECTURE

The Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give the final lecture in its course for High School pupils on next Tuesday afternoon. The subject will be "Electricity at Work and at Play," and John Packard, head of the department of science in the Brookline High School will be the speaker. Application for tickets is to be made in the usual manner through the masters of the various high and preparatory schools.

PATROLMEN ADVANCED

Announcement was made at roll call last night of the promotion of three patrolmen to sergeants for service in the office of Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley last evening. They are John P. M. Wolfe of Joy Street Station, Michael Sullivan of Roxbury Crossing and Michael T. Trayers of the Court Square Station.

PLANS TO HONOR FRENCH MISSION ARE FORWARDED

Meeting of Members of Massachusetts and Boston Committees Is Held at State House, and Subcommittee Is Named

Plans for the hospitality to be offered by Boston and Massachusetts to Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani and other members of the French mission to the United States, on the occasion of their visit to Boston that is expected about May 15, were discussed this morning at the State House at a meeting of members of the reception and entertainment committees, appointed by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley yesterday.

Following the conference today the Governor said that nothing could be said as to detailed plans except that a subcommittee is now engaged on the matter. It is understood that a State dinner is one of the features under consideration.

The Governor's Council has made an appropriation for the entertainment of the French mission. The subcommittee that is to make definite plans for spending this money consists of Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, President Henry Wells of the Senate, Speaker Channing Cox of the House, Mayor James M. Curley, Councilors Charles H. Wright and Frederick H. Tar, and George H. Lyman.

The reception committee appointed by Governor McCall yesterday comprises Frederick H. Prince, Wenhams, chairman; Louis A. Frothingham, North Easton; John L. Saltonstall, Beverly; William A. Gaston; Patrick H. Jennings, South Boston; Hugo A. Dubuque, Fall River; Edwin U. Curtis, Grafton; D. Cushing, Courtenay Crocker, Boston. The general committee is headed by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Definite details of the time of arrival and departure of the distinguished visitors are not given out, but they will arrive in the morning and leave on the following night. It is intended to provide a military escort at the station and plans for a parade, following a breakfast at some local hotel, are being formulated. A reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House also is said to be under consideration.

Other proposals for the first day include a luncheon, tendered by the Mayor at the Copley-Plaza, afternoon exercises at Harvard University and in Cambridge City Hall, and a dinner in the evening, given by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, to be followed by patriotic meetings in the Arena, Mechni, building and Symphony and Horticultural halls, where the visitors would be introduced to the citizens. The morning of the second day would be given over to general sight-seeing and the afternoon to exercises in Faneuil Hall for citizens of French descent.

HOUSE CHEERS M. VIVIANI AND MARSHAL JOFFRE

(Continued from page one)

have fallen in this war. It has been sworn on the deathbeds of those who have died in the hospitals of Europe, and it has been sworn on the cradles of the newly born. It has been sworn by every lover of freedom from the cradle to the tomb.

Ambassador Jusserand, who followed M. Viviani, said America's entrance into the war has encouraged and heartened France.

Several representatives, who understand the French language, led the rest of the House in applause, except when M. Viviani mentioned President Wilson, when all applauded vociferously. Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, volunteer interpreter to the press galleries, furnished a mirror for M. Viviani's vigorous gestures as he waved his arms and dictated a free translation to a House stenographer. As M. Viviani finished spontaneous cheers were renewed. Marshal Joffre arose and saluted.

"I present to you," Speaker Clark began. A tremendous cheer interrupted him. Then he finished: "the Marshal of France." The Speaker—no linguist—carefully refrained from any attempt at pronunciation. He stuck to titles. Marshal Joffre saluted the House and waited for order.

"Thank you," he said finally. "Vive Amerique." Then he sat down. Speaker Clark escorted Messrs. Viviani, Joffre and Chocheprat to the front of the chamber, where they shook hands with more members than have responded to any roll call in months.

Ambassador Jusserand and officers of the French commission were seated in front of the Speaker's desk. The party was escorted to the chamber by Representatives Flood, Virginia, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Luthicum, Maryland; Cooper, Wisconsin; Porter, Pennsylvania, and Goodwin, Arkansas.

Following the reception, the Marquis de Chambrun, a great-grandson of Lafayette, was introduced to the House. The unprecedented scene then occurred of an Ambassador of a foreign nation addressing the House from the platform. Ambassador Jusserand was presented by Speaker Clark, and in response to loud calls, the Ambassador made a short address.

He referred to the close ties resulting from France's efforts in behalf of the colonies during the Revolution and said the actions of France at that time were entirely disinterested. In the same way, he said, the United States was now to come to the aid of France, in the same cause of liberty that had

always kept the two nations in sympathy.

The members of the French mission leave this afternoon for a tour of western cities, including Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Addresses are expected to be made on Saturday afternoon by Foreign Secretary Balfour, leader of the British war mission in the United States. The chief purpose of his visit to Congress will be, however, to exchange courtesies.

Mr. Balfour's reply to Speaker Clark's invitation to visit the House said: "Please allow me to express, on behalf of myself and the members of the British Commission, our high appreciation of the great honor done to us by the invitation, which was conveyed to me on behalf of the House of Representatives. I and the members of the commission will be very happy to avail ourselves of the privilege offered and I venture to suggest 12:30 p. m. on Saturday next, May 5, if that time suits the convenience of the House."

The tour of the French mission is expected to have a pronounced effect in creating sentiment throughout the country in favor of an expedition and in bringing approval of the Government's course.

The British mission expects to be here at least 10 days longer. Then the party will leave for New York, and possibly will take a short tour in the Middle West. Several experts may remain permanently in Washington, to help work out arrangements agreed upon, and to reinforce the staff of the British Embassy. Included would probably be a shipping, munitions, food and trade expert.

Reports of fresh peace offers from Berlin brought forth the statement from the mission that a series of feelers were expected during the next few months, as an immense amount of quiet peace effort has been under way by Teutonic emissaries, especially by Austrians in Bern, but no credence is placed in their acceptability.

Troops for French Front

United States Decides to Aid Allies
With Fighting Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials and leading members of both branches of Congress are coming rapidly to the conclusion that a force of troops should be sent to France as soon as the Allies feel that ships can be spared from food transport for the purpose.

It is no secret that Marshal Joffre and all the other members of both missions are firmly convinced that the presence of United States soldiers in France would have a wonderful effect, and virtually begin the work of United States mobilization on the Continent for active participation in the war. No official announcement has been made that it has been decided to send a force, but it is well understood in Administration circles that such a conclusion has been reached, and that, too, in spite of the opposition of the General Staff of the Army, whose members wish to wait until the new army is completely organized. The decision has not gone to the length of determining whether regulars or national guardsmen shall be sent. If troops are sent soon, the action will gratify State Department officials, who know what effect the presence of the Stars and Stripes will have on the western front, and it is this fact, and the further facts brought out by members of the missions concerning experiences of training in France, that has caused many military men to change their views respecting a delay in dispatching troops.

Members of the British mission, impressed with the wholeheartedness of the United States' participation in the war, also want a force of United States troops to be in France at an early day.

Amy Headquarters

Brig.-Gen. Edwards and Staff Await
Washington Approval

Staff officers at the temporary headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., are today arranging with Washington authorities for a supply of clerks to be ready for duty when permanent headquarters are approved. Choice of two floors, the third and fifth, in the new Nottingham Chambers just off Copley Square on Huntington Avenue has been made by officers in Boston, and a telegram has been received from Washington that approval of this choice will be rushed as fast as possible.

Several hundred men clerks, it is expected, will be needed to transact the mass of detail work that will be handled by the Northeastern Department when permanent headquarters are secured. The exact number of clerks has not been fully determined, but estimates place it at about 200 at the beginning. These clerks will be chosen, in part at least, from civil service field clerks now employed by the United States Army at various Army posts throughout the country.

Chief Signal Officer Samuel Reber is expected to report for duty at department headquarters at any time now, and with his arrival General Edwards' staff will be complete with the exception of a chief of staff. The War Department at Washington is to name a chief of staff soon for the department.

Calling out the National Guard of the New England states will be done through the office of General Edwards as soon as orders are received from Washington, and everything that can be done in anticipation of these orders is being done now. The actual work of carrying out mobilization orders for the National Guard in the Northeastern Department will be in charge of Col. Beaumont B. Buck, militia

officer for the department. New developments in the situation are expected at any time now.

Reports of Work Expected

Representatives of 84 branches of the Massachusetts branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness are expected to be present at a meeting at 11 o'clock Friday morning at 601 Boylston street, when reports of work being done by the various branches will be given and plans for further activities will be discussed. The Massachusetts branch of the society has enrolled 9045 members since Jan. 1, 1917.

ITALIAN NAVAL OFFICERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Three officers of the Italian Royal Navy were visitors to this city having arrived from England several days ago.

The party is headed by Commander Goffredo de Palma who in the course of a short interview said that the Italian Navy was at present engaged in successfully "bottling up" the navy of Austria in Pola on the Adriatic. The new offensive by the Italian Army, he added, would be commenced as soon as the weather cleared in the mountain passes.

Italian Mission Decided

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Word of the completion of the Italian Commission has reached the Italian Embassy. In addition to the names cabled from Rome it was announced at the Embassy that the Italian Minister of Transportation, H. E. Arlotto, a member of the Cabinet, will be one of the commissioners.

Y. M. C. A. FOR PROHIBITION

National prohibition as a war measure is asked in telegrams which have been sent to Senator Lodge, Senator Weeks, and Congressman George H. Tinkham by Arthur S. Johnson and George W. Mehafee, president and secretary respectively of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. The telegram was as follows: "The directors of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the oldest organization of its kind in the United States representing over 9000 members, voted tonight that in their judgment national prohibition is highly desirable as a war measure and they sincerely hope that you will do your utmost to this end."

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

According to the records of the Boston Public Employment Office the demand for help by employers in April was not quite so heavy as it was for the month of April a year ago. The demand shows a decrease of 10 per cent but it must be taken into consideration that in April last year the demand was phenomenal, being the heaviest April in the history of the office. The demand, however, shows an increase of 23 per cent over the previous month, March, 1917. The number of positions reported filled shows a corresponding decrease of 12 per cent from April, 1916, but an increase of 35 per cent over the month of March 1917.

GUILD OF ORGANISTS

New England chapter, American Guild of Organists, met at the quarters of the Harvard Musical Association on Chestnut Street last night. Dean Walter J. Clemson was reelected for the eighth time. Other officers elected were: Benjamin L. Whelpley, subdean; John D. Buckingham, secretary; Wilbur Hascall, treasurer; executive committee, George A. Burdett, Everett E. Truette and W. Lynwood Farnam for three years; Francis W. Snow for one year. Prof. John B. Marshall of Boston University spoke on "The Organ in the Orchestra."

UNITED IMPROVEMENT ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the United Improvement Association in the Quincy House, Mayor Curley declared that his administration of Boston's affairs as a municipality has been honest and efficient. He asked that the association assist him. He said he wanted money for the streets. These officers were elected: President, John E. Macy, West Roxbury; first vice-president, Parker D. Morris, Roxbury and Harvard; second vice-president, Robert A. Woods, South End; third vice-president, George W. Coleman, South End; treasurer, Frank W. Merrick, Savin Hill; recorder, John W. McCarthy, Mt. Hope.

TUFTS CIVIL ENGINEERS

The Civil Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to have its annual dinner on next Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Engineers' Club, Boston. The speakers are to be George W. Kittredge '77, chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad, who will talk on the "Problems of Modern Terminals"; Henry W. Hodge, a Rensselaer graduate, public service commissioner of New York City, and Prof. M. Spofford, head of the department of civil and sanitary engineering at M. I. T.

HUDSON BRIDGE PLAN APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker today approved an application for location of a bridge across the Hudson River, 18-10 miles from Castleton and 135 miles from New York City. The bridge will allow the New York Central Railroad to divert fast freight trains around Albany and relieve the present congestion of bridges at Albany.

MONUMENT MELTED INTO SHELLS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The famous monument which was erected in Petrograd in honor of Catherine II of Russia has been demolished and recast into shells at the request of the committee of soldiers, according to a dispatch received here from Petrograd by the Jewish Daily Forward.

ESPIONAGE BILL NEARS THE FIGHT ON AMENDMENTS

General Debate Ends in House
and Vote Should Follow the
Adoption of Any Changes—
Sharp Struggle Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General debate on the Webb espionage bill ended in the House immediately after the visit of the French mission there today, after the battle to prevent alleged attempts to suppress legitimate news had been hinted at in speeches delivered on the floor.

Speaker Clark came forward as the leader of the fight against the censorship clause in the Administration bill this afternoon, when he declared the clause to be a "flat violation of the Constitution."

The real fight, however, will come in the shape of amendments to the bill and arguments thereupon, and it is understood that, even though the five-minute rule for speeches is now in effect and though a vote will logically follow the conclusion of amendments, the general debate can, if it is thought advisable, be reopened.

In neither house, however, can the measure be passed without intense debate on proposals to strike out the press censorship sections and the sections to which free speech enthusiasts have taken exception.

Representative Kahn will propose in the House a permanent board of censors. Representative Graham has announced that he will fight bitterly every attempt unnecessarily to hamper the press, declaring that the newspapers have proved that they can be trusted in a national crisis by voluntarily submitting to a censorship.

By The House of KUPPENHEIMER



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NEW OPPOSITION TO B. & M. PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

Led by Edwin G. McInnes Stockholders in Leased Lines Threaten to Test Validity of the Proposal in the Courts

Opposition to the plan for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad has developed recently among some of the stockholders of leased lines, several of whom, under the leadership of Edwin G. McInnes, a Boston lawyer and a stockholder in nearly all the Boston & Maine properties, are threatening to test the validity of the plan in the courts.

These opposing stockholders also claim to see in the plan a continuation of that community of interest between the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which the Federal Court for the southern district of New York was supposed to have severed in placing the New Haven's control over the Boston & Maine in the hands of five trustees with orders to dispose of the holdings within a specified time.

Mr. McInnes is conducting a campaign of opposition to the reorganization, irrespective of any organized minority interest, and up to today he had received many responses from stockholders of not only the leased line but of the main company.

The principal objection which Mr. McInnes has to the reorganization plan is that it places a heavy interest bearing indebtedness on the new company ahead of the preferred stock, which the stockholders of the leased lines are asked to take in exchange for their present holdings. He points out that at present the indebtedness ahead of the stock in many of the leased lines is comparatively small so that there is seldom any question as to the ability of each particular line to earn its dividends. Under the new plan, stockholders of these leased lines are asked to come in and help assume an indebtedness that may require for interest charges all the surplus earning power of the new company.

Mr. McInnes calls attention to the official estimate of the earning power of the Boston & Maine for 1917, which will be \$1,000,000 short of the interest on the bonded indebtedness if no dividends were paid. It is his belief that the consolidation makes the property of the leased line liable for the debts of the Boston & Maine.

"I shall refuse to pay any assessment on my Boston & Maine stock called for by any plan of reorganization, and if such a plan is pushed through by the banking interests, I may take the matter to the courts on the question of the validity of such action," said Mr. McInnes to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I have been greatly interested in noting the control which certain Boston bankers appear to exercise over the railroad situation in New England. From the latest stockholders' report it appears the holders of 25,064 shares of common stock of the Connecticut River Railroad, one of the leased lines of the Boston & Maine, are also owners of 154,019 shares of New Haven stock, that the owners of 65,515 of the common stock of the Boston & Lowell are also owners of 17,643 shares of New Haven, and that the owners of 139,647 shares of common and 48,957 shares of the preferred stock of the Fitchburg Railroad also hold 222,374 shares of New Haven stock.

"It also appears that two of the directors of the Boston & Lowell are trustees of the Suffolk Savings Bank in Boston, which holds \$306,000 of the bonds of the Boston & Maine, that four of the directors of the Boston & Lowell are trustees of the Provident Institution of Savings in Boston which holds \$350,000 of the bonds of the Boston & Maine and that two of the directors of the Fitchburg, three of the directors of the Lowell, and two of the Boston & Maine are directors in the Old Colony Trust Company which holds notes of the Hampden Railroad.

"Without questioning the honesty or integrity of any of these men, nor of those who formulated the reorganization plan of the Boston & Maine, it stands to reason that they look upon all plans from the standpoint of the banker and not from that of the small stockholder and it is not surprising that they should use every honorable means to protect the institutions in which they have interests, against loss.

"The reorganization plan of the Boston & Maine, which has recently been approved by the New Hampshire Legislature, is a bankers' plan pure and simple, and of course these bankers are going to see that their interests shall not lose anything, no matter whether it be a bondholder, a stockholder in the Boston & Maine or a noteholder in the Hampden Railroad.

"The latter company should certainly be investigated if only to find out what the bankers' profits were in floating the notes and stock. I believe that such an investigation should be made by the courts and not by a legislative committee."

"It should be borne in mind that while the directors of many of the leased lines have approved the new plan, the stockholders have yet to be consulted. In fact, so far as I know, there have been no special meetings of either the leased lines or the Boston & Maine stockholders for the approval of the plan. There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Concord & Montreal Railroad, one of the leased lines, but that was merely for the purpose of endorsing a petition to the Legislature of New Hampshire for the passage of a reorganization rehabilitation bill for the Boston & Maine, the direct question of approving the mea-

sure not coming before the stockholders.

"It is recognized, of course, that those directors of the leased lines who have approved the reorganization plan, represent either directly or indirectly a majority of the stock of their particular company, and that at stockholders' meetings, which must be held before the plan can be adopted, will probably be more or less of a ratification of the action of the directors. Such meetings, however, cannot prejudice the rights of any minority stockholder of testing the legality of the plan, and court proceedings are likely to follow such meetings."

ARGENTINA RECEIVES GERMAN APOLOGY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine Government has received a note from the German Government expressing regret for the sinking of the Argentine ship Monte Protegido and adding that in view of the fact that the Monte Protegido left Pernambuco on Jan. 31 and was, in consequence, ignorant of the new German measures, the Imperial Government is disposed to give reparation.

The German Minister at Buenos Aires has sent to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs a note declaring that an Imperial squadron will salute at the first opportunity the Argentine flag as a mark of respect.

The Monte Protegido was sunk off the European coast by a German submarine early in April. A member of the crew was wounded. This news created great excitement here and demonstrations against Germany took place. The Argentine Government sent an energetic note to Germany demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the vessel.

SAILORS SCARCE REPORT MARINERS

Sailors are difficult to secure even at double the usual wage, according to Boston shipping companies. The same applies to seamen, and particularly to experienced navigators and engine room foremen. The number of schooners operating from the Canadian provinces to Boston is much smaller than usual just now, and it is said to be due to the shortage of men.

Capt. M. Thorburn, commanding a British schooner now in port here, says that wages for sailors have increased from \$18 to \$35 per month during the past two years. On his vessel the men are signed on the articles for the season's work, averaging nearly nine months. The increase means a total of \$560 additional for the season over previous figures for the men's stipend.

Ocean freight rates are exceptionally high, but the increase is not sufficient to bring a corresponding scale of returns to owners of small vessels, according to Captain Thorburn.

DIRECT TAX ON LAND VALUES IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Crosser of Ohio has introduced into the House a bill designed to raise \$2,000,000,000 by a direct tax on land values. The tax is designed to be apportioned among the states on a basis of population.

There is much sentiment in Congress against alleged "unfriendly taxes" by which members are said to be attempting to place upon particular industries they dislike, the biggest burdens of the war tax.

HARVARD STUDENT COUNCIL

The executive committee of the Harvard Student Council announced last night the appointment of the nominating committee of the council for the year 1917-1918. President, David M. Little Jr.; 18, of Salem; secretary-treasurer, Joseph R. Busk 18, of New York, N. Y.; William J. Murray 18, of Natick; John M. Franklin 18, of New York, N. Y.; Walker B. Beale 18, of Augusta, Me.; Charles P. Reynolds 18, of Readville; Morrill W. Wiggan 18, of Brookline. This committee will form the nucleus of and act in place of next year's council until further elections may be held.

LATIN-AMERICAN CLUB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Committees were appointed April 17 by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce to organize a "Latin-American Club" for the purpose of promoting friendly commercial relations between the New Orleans merchants and those of the South and Central American republics, says a Commercial report. The membership is planned to include merchants and exporters interested in an increase of trade relations between the United States and southern countries.

LOYAL LEGION ELECTS

Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, has elected the following officers for the coming year: Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N., commander; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Solon A. Carter, U. S. V., senior vice-commander; First Lieut. Henry N. Sheldon, U. S. V., junior vice-commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U. S. V., recorder; C. Peter Clark, register; Lieut. Arthur B. Denny, late U. S. N., treasurer; Lieut.-Col. Willard D. Tripp, U. S. V., chancellor; Maj. Horace Bumstead, U. S. V., chaplain. Capt. Henry N. Blake, U. S. V., Capt. Sanford K. Goldsmith, U. S. V., Acting Ensign Eldridge F. Small, Charles L. Homer and George S. Selfridge, are the new council.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING INDORSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Chamber of Commerce of the island of Maui, by a vote of 18 to 21, has gone on record as favoring universal military training.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR SOLDIERS BILL IS SIGNED

Governor McCall Affixes Signature to Measure Providing \$10 a Month for Each Noncommissioned Officer or Enlisted Man

Governor McCall last night signed the bill which provides that the State pay \$10 a month to each noncommissioned officer or enlisted man who has been or is hereafter mustered into the service of the United States as a part of the quota of Massachusetts.

According to the terms of the new law, the money is not to be paid the enlisted men until Jan. 15, 1918, unless their service is terminated sooner, in which case the aggregate total will be paid at the date of termination.

The act also provides for payment to the "widow, minor children, parents or dependents," for the period up to Jan. 15, 1918. The soldier or sailor also has the right to allot all or any part of his extra pay "for the use of such minor children, parents or dependents as he shall designate."

For the purpose of meeting the expenditure involved, the State treasurer is authorized, with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, to issue bonds or notes from time to time to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000 for a term of not more than five years.

Section 3 of the act provides that "in case of dishonorable discharge, or termination of service by reason of desertion or misdemeanor of any enlisted man, the period of payment under this act shall be from the date of muster-in until the date of the dishonorable termination of service." The measure took effect upon its passage.

Squantum School

Aviation Training to Begin Saturday With Six Hydroplanes

Saturday morning has been set as the opening date of the aviation training school at Squantum in preparation for which officers of the Navy, State officials and members of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety have been working for some weeks. The official opening of the training school with a flag raising and other exercises will be held Monday.

Three civilian instructors and six hydroplanes are expected to be on hand Saturday as well as a first group of 20 student aviators. Administration of the training school at Squantum is to be under the direction of the United States Navy Department. The State of Massachusetts is to provide the instructors and has already appropriated \$50,000 to run the school. The commanding officer of the school has not been selected by the Navy, but a paymaster and a commissary officer have already been assigned.

The land for the school has been leased to the State by the New Haven Railroad for the nominal sum of one cent for any length of time up to two years. Eugene N. Foss who had a lease covering part of the land has surrendered it in order that there might be no interference with the training school.

The three instructors who will later be enrolled as ensigns and attached to the Navy Flying Corps are Clifford Webster, Doyle Bradford and Philip Page.

More than 700 recruits from the Great Lakes Navy Receiving Station arrived at midnight last night at Commonwealth Pier, making a total of about 1500 men now at the pier. Naval reservists doing duty as orderlies and messengers at the Charlestown Navy Yard are to have a camp of their own on the water front at the yard near the parade and drill grounds. Thirteen floored tents are being put up today to take care of a total of 102 men. The camp is to be named Camp Robertson in honor of Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer for the First Naval District.

Three Navy Yard officers will pay a return call on the French officers now quartered at the Harvard Club Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was announced at the Navy Yard today.

Three large power boats, each more than 70 feet in length, have been turned over to the United States for patrol duty, according to William T. White of the Portland (Me.) public safety committee, and are now being overhauled. These boats which are the Content, Etta M. Burns and Mint will be assigned to Section 2 of the First Naval District with headquarters at Bar Harbor, Me.

The first boat to take out a license number in Boston pursuant to regulations recently established by the naval authorities is the sloop Crony owned by Danforth W. Comins of Boston. The license, which is No. 5002, was granted today.

Machinist's mates, yeomen, firemen and others are still needed in Class 2 of the Naval Reserve, and immediate active service on the German steamers composed of five United States officers and two civilians who are considering the best type of carriage for the new heavy 12, 14 and 16-inch siege guns and coast defense guns now being made at the arsenal. This committee is on a tour of the United States studying questions relating to ordnance and has visited or will visit all munition plants of any size, whether at arsenals or owned by private companies, in the United States.

Bumpkin Island is almost sure to be the site of a camp for about 1000 naval reservists, according to Capt. A. H. Robertson. Negotiations for securing this island from its owner, Albert C. Burrage, have been under way for some time, and the deal will be closed as soon as approval is secured from Admiral L. C. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation at

Washington. Captain Robertson said today that this approval might be expected late today or some time tomorrow. An appropriation of \$10,000 is available for establishing such a camp. Bumpkin Island is half way between Hull and Land's End, Hingham, and has what is regarded by Navy officers as an ideal situation for a training camp.

Land for Gardens Offered

Four farms aggregating nearly 100 acres of land recently have been offered to Boston and Melrose people for war gardens. George W. Paul of Elm Street Melrose, has offered the free use of a 20-acre farm at Newfields, N. H., for Melrose people. The other three farms are offered for the benefit of Boston citizens by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society and comprise 15 acres near Holliston, 23 acres near Holbrook and 30 acres near North Attleboro.

Road work in the small towns in Massachusetts can be delayed until after the spring planting, according to a statement made by Chairman William D. Sohler, of the Massachusetts Highway Commission Wednesday. This official statement is made in order to reassure officials of towns that receive State subsidy for road construction that the Highway Commission is willing to have the usual spring road work put off so that all available men and horses may do farm work.

New England Soil Fertile

New England soil is still capable of producing large crops and is by no means run out, according to William N. Craig, superintendent of Faulkner Farm, Brookline, who addressed a large audience Wednesday evening at the Boston Public Library on "The Home Vegetable Garden." Failure to raise profitable crops, he said, "is due more to the unintelligent way in which farming is done than to any poor condition of the soil."

Back yard farmers can do much to prevent a food shortage next winter, Mr. Craig believes, and he advocates corn, potatoes, beans, squashes, carrots, beets, turnips, celery, onions and cabbages as the best vegetables to be grown in Massachusetts back yards.

Garden on Steamer Deck

Plans have been made to build a "garden patch" on the decks of the Dutch steamer Eemdijk, which has been anchored at quarantine two months, held by its owners owing to the unrestricted quarantine here, it is said. The vessel was ready to sail, loaded with 200,000 bushels grain, in February, but was ordered held, and prospects are that the boat will be here several months longer.

Dinner to French Officers

Arrangements have been made by the Boston City Club for a reception and dinner Monday evening in honor of the school French officers who are to assist in training the college men at the Harvard junior officers camp this summer.

Patriotic service in the national crisis will be urged at a mass meeting to be held Friday evening at Dorchester High School under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. Addresses will be given by Mrs. Frank C. Scanlan, Mrs. Paul Munroe Keene, Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, John C. Brodhead, director of manual arts of Boston schools, and Daniel W. O'Brien, assistant director of manual arts of Boston schools.

A flag raising is scheduled for Saturday afternoon at the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club in South Boston.

Business Course for Women

Anticipating that many business men will be drafted into the United States service, Boston University has prepared a series of courses in general business methods for women over the age of 16 for the purpose of furnishing them with the business fundamentals which will enable them to fill the positions formerly held by the men who will be called to the colors. The classes, chiefly in the form of lectures, will be held three days a week in the new College of Business Administration at 688 Boylston Street, and there will be no charge for those taking advantage of the opportunity. Assistance in any way has been offered by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and many others who endorse the university's plan.

Women as Radio Operators

Two Boston young women who have been studying at a private school to qualify themselves for positions as radio operators presented themselves for enrollment at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday and Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, district communication superintendent, announced that they would be assigned to active duty today in the radio station at the yard. They were the first women to enroll for such work in the First Naval District, and they are Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Charlotte Baylies.

ARSENAL TO RECEIVE VISIT

Lieut.-Col. Tracy C. Dickson is having the Watertown Arsenal put in order today in preparation for a visit Friday from an inspection committee composed of five United States officers and two civilians who are considering the best type of carriage for the new heavy 12, 14 and 16-inch siege guns and coast defense guns now being made at the arsenal. This committee is on a tour of the United States studying questions relating to ordnance and has visited or will visit all munition plants of any size, whether at arsenals or owned by private companies, in the United States.

PLANTING HOLDS UP ROAD WORK

MONTPELIER, Vt.—New highway construction in Vermont will be held up this year until the spring planting is done.

MANY SPEAKERS FAVOR BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Bill for Establishment of New State Board to Deal With Aliens Has Hearing Before Committee of Legislature

Establishment of a Massachusetts bureau of immigration was urged by many speakers when the bill covering the subject had a hearing before the legislative committee on Ways and Means at the State House today. The committee room was crowded with persons interested in the movement.

The proposed purpose of the bureau is to employ such methods as "will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, especially immigrants from non-English speaking countries, to safeguard said immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition of the English language, to develop their understanding of American Government institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization." The hearing was opened by Franklin T. Kurt, head master of the Chautauk Hall School, and acting chairman of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the Americanization of immigrants. He was followed by Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Letters from Mrs. Claire H. Gurney, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Henry H. Chmielinski, one of the reception committee to the visiting French delegation, and others were read endorsing the bill.

John H. Fahey, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said that there are in this State 30,000 Germans, Austrians, and natives of other nations, with which we are at war, who are not citizens and are an element of danger to us now. There are 300,000 men in the State over 21 years of age who have not been naturalized and there has been no inducement put before them for naturalization. This ought to be done. Other states have done better than Massachusetts. New York, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Louisiana have had such laws for several years. Brazil and Argentina are far ahead of us, the latter having the best system in the world for caring for immigrants. These immigrants come mostly from rural conditions in Europe, yet they are herded here in our cities.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston criticized Mr. Fahey for objecting to the sending abroad of \$200,000,000 a year by our immigrants rather than keeping it in this State, but the latter refused to admit that he would limit the right of a man to do as he pleased with his own money, holding to the point that it would be better to spend the money here for only a small part of it is used to bring new immigrants to this country.

The opposition to the proposed State Board of Immigration was given the floor before its friends had finished the list of their speakers, in order that the time might be more equally divided. Charlotte Smith was the first speaker, condemning the bill as a product of faddists and social uplifters. Her idea was that the State should help immigrants to get to the land, whereas they herd into the cities, neglecting the farms.

Representative Vincent Brogan of Boston, representing the Italians, was against the bill because his race believes that the supporters of the bill are not really in sympathy with them. "Settlement workers and that class are the main friends of the bill," he said. "They come among the immigrants not as equals, but as superiors. They do not take the ground of fellow men and fellow women, but they take the ground that because their ancestors came over 100 years ago, on ships which were much worse than immigrants come on today, that they are better than present immigrants."

"It is no peril to the State that there are 300,000 males of foreign birth who are not citizens," he continued. "The charges that they are plotters against the public welfare are false. Their heads and hearts are in the right place. If they cannot read or write, and are not naturalized. There is no need of this proposed legislation, for the second generation of these immigrants is the backbone of American institutions today."

There was further testimony and argument for the bill.

WIRELESS PLANT FOUND AND CLOSED

Chelsea, Mass., police authorities in searching that city for unauthorized wireless outfits have discovered one, which they characterize as a small amateur one, in a private house on Beacon Street and have caused the plant to be shut down and sealed. The search made in Chelsea is in accordance with orders sent out some time ago by Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, U. S. N., communication officer for the First Naval District, which includes New England.

Police authorities in every city and town in New England were asked to make careful search in their respective jurisdictions for any sort of radio apparatus and to see that any found were dismantled. Only 12 private radio stations in New England have been allowed to remain in operation, and these plants are under strict Navy supervision at all times.

The plant discovered in Chelsea is said by the police of that city to have been a boyish hobby of a young man now serving in the United States Army, and they further say that the

plant has not been operated for several months since the young man in question left home. The apparatus is fitted only for receiving. The location of it is near a large Navy radio station in Chelsea and also near the Austrian steamer Erny, recently seized by the United States. The wireless outfit in Chelsea was found in the house of Michael J. Pereira.

AMERICAN SHIP ROCKINGHAM IS SUNK IN IRISH SEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two men are known to have been killed when a submarine torpedoed and shelled the American steamship Rockingham, according to a cable received today by the Garland Steamship Corporation from Captain Edwards, who commanded the vessel. His cable read: "Rockingham torpedoed; two men killed; one boat missing with 13 men not yet landed."

Further details have been cabled. The two men probably were killed by shell fire, as cable dispatches yesterday stated that the ship was shelled before she went down.

Two lifeboats containing 33 survivors have been picked up. Another lifeboat with 13 men in it is missing. The Rockingham sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool April 19. She carried guns and a naval guard of 12 gunners, under command of a lieutenant. She carried a crew of 36 men, of whom 23 claimed United States citizenship.

Sailing Vessels Sunk

Destruction of Willard Abrams and Margaret Reported

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The torpedoing of the American sailing vessel Willard Abrams off the Irish coast, and rescue of her crew of six, was reported officially to the State Department today.

Other State Department messages said the American sailing ship Margaret had been set on fire by a submarine April 27 but made no mention of lives lost, while a third cablegram reported the landing of 33 survivors of the torpedoed American ship Rockingham, formerly the Nebraska.

Tug Paul Jones Sunk

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The ocean-going tug, Paul Jones, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine last March, according to word received at the office of the Thames Towboat Company in this city. The Jones was built by the towboat company and at the first of the present year she was sold to the French Government for \$235,000. The Paul Jones was one of the largest towing boats along the Atlantic coast.

Oil Tank Ship Sun Sunk

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The oil tanker Sun was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, according to advices received here today by the Sun Oil Company, owners, from its London agency. The crew is reported as having been saved.

THREE WAYS TO GIVE RELIEF TO THE RAILROADS

President of the Baltimore & Ohio Talks to Governors and Other State Officials on Problems of Transportation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The plain truth of the railroad situation that confronts the United States was told here today by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, chairman of the advisory committee of the Council for National Defense. His address was made before 10 State governors and representatives of 35 other governors assembled here to learn the part they must play in the war and how they can coordinate war work.

Mr. Willard told the State officials three ways in which they could aid in solving the national transportation problem.

First—By suspending the operation of full crew laws during the period of the war, to release expert railway workers for France and Russia.

Second—By reducing "free" time allowed shippers to load and unload freight cars from 48 to 24 hours, thus releasing 745,000 freight cars for one trip in a year.

Third—By permitting regulation of passenger service by eliminating unnecessary runs and diverting railroad facilities to carrying foodstuffs and munitions.

BRAZIL TO DETAIN GERMAN MINISTER

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Dr. Lauro Muller has tendered President Braz his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

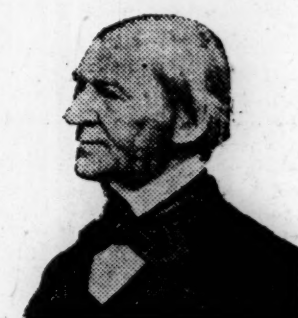
The Government has received information that the Brazilian Minister to Germany has been ordered detained in Berlin and has ordered the detention of Adolf Pauli, German Minister to Brazil, who is on his way to Uruguay.

DONOR OF PARK HONORED

MANSFIELD, Mass.—Under the auspices of the Mansfield Board of Trade a dinner was given last night to Walter M. Lowney in recognition of his gift of Lowney Park to the town. Harrison A. Morse, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, presented to Mr. Lowney a set of embossed resolutions expressing the thanks of the town for his gift.

TAUNTON RIVER IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department yesterday recommended to Congress improvement of Taunton River, from its mouth to Weir's Village, to a depth of 12 feet and width of 100 feet, to cost \$534,000. The project requires one-half local cooperation.



Emerson Said Something

Like This:

"Do one thing better than any other man, and even though your abode be in the wilderness, the world will beat a pathway to your door."

Our store, of course, isn't

in the wilderness, but it is four blocks from the retail shopping district.

Thousands of men, nevertheless, seem to come

here every season to buy Morse clothing.

We doubt if it is because they enjoy exercise.

Or because they are buying at a disadvantage.

Only one thing seems to be the answer:

MORSE-MADE CLOTHES

\$15, \$20, \$25 and up to \$40

are superior to other values shown in town.

Our Custom Department is offering unusual values in Hockanum Suits (the product of America's best mills) in smart Summer styles made to your order at

\$35 and \$40.

Wash St. cor. Brattle

Leonard Morse & Co.

Adams Square

Open Saturdays until 10 P. M.

GOLD POURS IN FOR BONDS OF LIBERTY LOAN

Requests Already Sent In by Mail Indicate That the Two Billions Offered by the United States Will Be Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American gold began to flow into Government war coffers in bulk today when mails brought scores of subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan" announced last night by the Treasury. The loan probably will be oversubscribed.

Subscribers who may be waiting for later issues which might bear a higher rate of interest than the 3½ per cent were assured that should such be the case, the interest on this first issue will be raised to conform with the latter.

"Liberty Loan" bonds totaling \$2,000,000,000 will be offered for subscription until June 15, according to an announcement made Wednesday night by Secretary McAdoo. The denominations have not been decided upon, but as low as \$20 is being considered. Interest will be payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. Distribution of the bonds will be through the reserve system banks, but subscriptions will be taken by public and private banks, security brokers, express offices and post offices, department stores and many "robusts," including various women's organizations. Secretary McAdoo says:

"I have determined to make an initial offering of \$2,000,000,000 of the 3½ per cent 'Liberty Loan' of 1917. The bonds will be dated July 1, 1917, with interest payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. The maturities will be announced later. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the bonds will be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the German Government."

"The 'Liberty Loan' will be offered at par as a popular subscription and ample opportunity will be given to every man and woman in the United States who wishes to subscribe to secure an absolutely safe investment, free from Federal, State or local taxation, except, of course, inheritance taxes. The bonds will be in such denominations as will put them within the reach of every investor. Details as to denominations, redemption, etc., have not been fully worked out, but announcement will be made in due season."

"Subscriptions will be received until June 15, 1917. The bonds will be ready for delivery July 1. Allotments will be made as rapidly after June 15 as possible. The details as to manner of payment for the bonds will be announced later. It is sufficient to say at the moment that payments will be arranged in such a way as not to cause inconvenience or disturbance. Deposits of funds will be made in as large a number of banks throughout the country as practicable, and they will be withdrawn as gradually as the requirements of the Government will permit, in order that the minimum amount of money shall at any one time be taken out of the channels of business."

"Since the great bulk of the credits to be established for the foreign governments is required for purchases made in this country, the operations will be largely a transfer, or exchange of credits, and should have a stimulating and helpful effect upon the general business and financial situation."

BRITAIN TAKES ACTION TO MEET U-BOAT MENACE

(Continued from page one)

nical study of the methods of anti-submarine warfare and the duty of devising actual anti-submarine operations are in the hands of the anti-submarine division at the Admiralty. Its director is Rear-Admiral Duff, who previously held a flag appointment in the grand fleet and, according to Sir Edward Carson, he is assisted by a staff of younger officers selected from the service afloat for this particular work.

The Board of Invention and Research investigates definite problems or undertakes general research work which may be expected to produce valuable results both in anti-submarine warfare and in other naval directions.

There is a suspicion, to which Sir Edward Carson attaches some credence that the submarines and enemy raiders now destroying the world's merchant shipping make their way out from enemy ports through neutral territorial waters and the question of dealing with this difficulty has been under consideration from time to time. The difficulty of dealing with submarines was shown by Sir Edward Carson's admission last night in the House of Commons that vessels are destroyed while actually on the tracks to British ports marked out by the Admiralty, although all available resources are employed in patrolling and defending these tracks.

The building of merchant ships received an impetus as far back as June, 1916, and the results should therefore be increasingly available at an early date. In June last, 13 shipbuilding firms and eight marine engineering firms were released by the Admiralty for merchant shipbuilding.

The following table, compiled from figures furnished each week by the British Admiralty, shows results of 10 weeks of the campaign the German undersea craft are conducting against British shipping. The Admiralty states

Week ending	Arrivals	Departures	Sunk	Beats off
Feb. 25	4,541	21	0.46	12
March 4	5,005	23	0.45	12
March 11	3,944	17	0.42	16
March 18	5,962	24	0.47	19
March 25	4,747	25	0.52	13
April 1	4,680	31	0.66	18
April 8	4,773	19	0.46	14
April 15	4,719	23	0.50	15
April 22	5,207	55	1.06	27
April 29	5,405	51	0.94	24

STEAMER GENA SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announces that the British steamer Gena was sunk on May 1 by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburgh (Suffolk, Eng.). All hands on board the vessel were saved.

It is added by the Admiralty that another seaplane which was concerned in the attack was brought down by the gunfire from the Gena and its crew made prisoner.

The steamer Gena was a vessel of 2784 tons gross and owned at Whitby.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A German official statement issued yesterday says:

A few seaplanes attacked on Tuesday morning enemy merchant ships before the Thames and sank a large steamer of about 3000 tons. One of our machines failed to return and is supposed to have been lost.

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Three Italian steamers and seven sailing ships were sunk last week while arrivals and sailings of merchant ships of all nationalities to and from Italian ports were 627 and 521, respectively.

GERMAN RAIDER ACTS REPORTED

Details of the activities of the German commerce raider, Seeadler, were reported to Capt. J. T. Rutledge of Bedford, commander of the Boston four-masted schooner Orleans, by Capt. C. J. G. Kohler, master of the British schooner Perce, who with his wife was held prisoner on the Seeadler for 52 days after the raider sunk the Perce. Captain Rutledge today received a letter from Captain Kohler who has just reached his home in Nova Scotia.

On Feb. 18, when the schooner Orleans was en route from the coast of Africa to Boston with a cargo of mahogany, Captain Rutledge says that he observed a square-rigged schooner in a position unusual for a sailing vessel. The schooner was of a lead color with two Norwegian flags painted on the sides, together with the name Norge. The two schooners drew within a short distance and the captain exchanged longitudes by means of the international code system and then each continued its course.

According to the letter received today Captain Kohler of the sunken Perce was a prisoner with his wife and many others on board the Norge at the time of the signal exchanges and he writes that he saw the name of the Orleans through a porthole. Later the prisoners were placed on board another ship captured by the German raider and were landed eventually in South America.

Captain Kohler says that the Norge was no other than the German raider Seeadler. It has been reported in Boston shipping circles that the Seeadler was formerly the British schooner Pass of Balmaha, which sailed between Boston and South American ports. The Pass of Balmaha was captured by the Germans early in the war, but if the Norge was actually the former Pass of Balmaha, Captain Rutledge declares that the vessel has been greatly altered.

CANADA GETS WORD OF MEXICAN NEUTRALITY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. E. J. Leveson of Vancouver has brought the following message from Luis Cabrera, Finance Minister in the Carranza Government:

"Please present best regards to the Premier. Assure him the new Constitutional Government will keep sincere neutrality. Newspaper reports about stopping oil and other alleged unfriendly acts against England entirely false."

Mr. Leveson, who is very familiar with Mexican conditions, says that he does not think that the German intrigues made much headway.

NEWSPAPERS RELEASED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berne dispatch says German newspapers reached Switzerland yesterday for the first time for a week. The Volksrecht, the Zurich Socialist organ, attributes their stoppage to the secret agitation for a general strike and publishes extracts from seditious literature, advocating complete cessation of work and urging workmen to attend daily open-air meetings for discussing the situation.

TRANSPORT ARCADIAN SUNK

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The transport Arcadian was sunk in the Mediterranean on April 15, with a loss of 279 lives, according to an Admiralty statement issued today. The Arcadian was hit by a torpedo from a U-boat and sank in five minutes, according to the official statement.

APPOINTMENT IN AUSTRIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Emperor Karl has appointed Admiral Njegovar chief of the naval section of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of War while retaining him as commander of the fleet.

EXTRA DAYLIGHT HOUR FOR USE ON CROP WORK

Boston Merchant Before Senate Back an Hour Would Give a Committee Says Setting Clocks Million Hours Extra Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lincoln Filene of Boston, urging adoption of the daylight saving plan in the United States, before the Senate subcommittee on Interstate Commerce, declared today that setting the clocks back one hour during the summer months would provide 1,000,000 additional hours a day for work upon the crops. If 1,000,000 persons work on the crops, Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan and of the National Daylight Saving Association, was among others who favored the legislation in the interest of war time economy and efficiency.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, a member of the subcommittee, stated that the legislation proposed in the Calder bill, the subject of the hearing, was clearly constitutional. President Marks pointed to the universal success of the plan in numerous European countries. In England the extra hour of daylight was, he said, universally used by all, many taking advantage of the opportunity to cultivate gardens. Referring to economies under the plan, he stated that in England there was a saving of 23 per cent in amount of light consumed, the estimated saving in gas being 9 per cent. It is estimated also that 260,000 tons of coal and a considerable quantity of illuminating oil were saved by the United Kingdom.

Robert Garland, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the daylight saving committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told of the widespread favor of the plan among business interests. S. M. Colgate, a manufacturer, told of putting the plan into effect in his office and stated that 94 per cent of the employees favored it after a trial. The extra hour for recreation at the end of the day made a strong appeal to the working class, he said. Robert L. Drumet, representative of the Public Safety Committee of the State of Rhode Island, also testified in favor of daylight saving.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET STATED BY BONAR LAW

(Continued from page one)

fallen due were treated as already received. The 5 per cent war loan, including treasury bills, amounted to £966,048,000; 4½ per cent war loan, converted, £821,051,000, and exchequer bonds converted, £332,792,000. The Chancellor then gave particulars of the 4 per cent loan. Applications including treasury bills amounted to £22,658,000; 4½ per cent and exchequer bonds converted, £28,726,000; total, £51,384,000, total amount converted of 4½ per cent loan was 97½ per cent, leaving £20,000,000 unconverted.

The amount of 5 per cent exchequer bonds converted was 61½ per cent. Only 12½ per cent of the 6 per cent exchequer bonds were converted. The total amount of treasury bills outstanding was only £463,000,000, and he reminded the House that the exchequer bonds, which were often looked upon as a floating debt, really did not come under this category as the earliest fell due in 1919 and then only £18,000,000.

War savings certificates had yielded £72,750,000, which, in his judgment, was the most satisfactory feature as it represented contributions from people by small means. The boom given to the war savings certificates at the time of the loan was not yet expended, and the subscriptions now consisted almost entirely of small individual applications.

A point of view which Mr. Bonar Law considered important was the extent to which the gigantic expenditure was being met out of taxation and not by borrowed money. England's total national expenditure during the war was £4,318,000,000, of which £1,137,000,000, or fully 26 per cent, had been provided out of revenue. The interest on money borrowed had been approximately 4½ per cent. There was no belligerent country which by any possibility could present such a satisfactory figure.

Before leaving the question of excess profits duty, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the shipping trade, which he declared public opinion considered was making bigger war profits than any other trade. Shipowners indeed had had a good time but the Government deemed it necessary the trade should be dealt with in a special way. The method adopted was requisitioning, and all ships would be requisitioned as far as possible excepting small coasting steamers, so that practically 90 per cent of the shipping was already or would be requisitioned.

Finally the Chancellor submitted his gigantic balance sheet for the coming year. He pointed out the position in regard to advances to the Allies had been greatly eased by the entrance of the United States into the war, who would help bear the burden to the extent of her ability. He warned the House that the growing stringency in the Allied countries had made this an increasing demand.

He estimated the total receipts from taxes £569,700,000, total receipts from non-tax revenue, £68,900,000, total revenue, £638,600,000. The estimated total expenditure he put at £2,290,381,000, making a deficit of

£1,651,781,000 to be raised by borrowing.

Mr. Bonar Law, continuing, next turned his attention to the new estimates and new taxation. He explained that the subject had given him the greatest anxiety and occupied the largest amount of consideration he had been able to give to the budget. He did not propose to add any new taxes whatever and only proposed additions to three existing taxes. Additional taxation was a comparatively small item.

First was the addition to the entertainment tax. It would not be a heavy addition, the total increase anticipated being something like a million and a half. Complimentary tickets would in the future have to pay the usual tax.

The second addition applied to the tobacco duty, to which he proposed to make the same addition as last year, namely 1s. 10d. on the pound, which would yield further six millions in the current year.

His third and final proposal was the raising of excess profits duty to 80 per cent instead of 60 per cent. He had come to conclusion there was no other form of taxation less detrimental to national interests. The new rate of duty would begin as on Jan. 1 this year, which was perfectly fair, as the Prime Minister a few days prior to that date gave notice that the Government would raise the rate.

As from Jan. 1 the munitions levy had been merged in the excess profits, and would be collected by the Board of Inland Revenue. There was a great disadvantage to the munitions levy under which once a certain amount of profit was made, nothing more was capable of being made, so that all incentive beyond a certain point was taken away.

By merging both duties the incentive still remains. With respect to the excess profits duty, the Chancellor proposed certain concessions in connection with interest on new capital put in business since the war. He proposed to allow an additional 3 per cent for new money during the war in case of public companies and an additional 4 per cent would be allowed to private firms.

Mr. McKenna congratulated his successor on the full and lucid speech, promising general support to the budget. With respect to excess profits duty increases, Mr. McKenna feared 80 per cent might mean the limit of safety. He drew attention to the relief from anxiety Mr. Bonar Law would gain in connection with the American exchange question.

The House of Lords yesterday discussed the question of reprisals, a policy which was condemned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Beresford, Lord Buckmaster, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Selborne and Lord Loreburn; and was defended by Lords Curzon and Milner.

The Archbishop of Canterbury strongly emphasized the feeling of the country against reprisals, which was admitted by the Government spokesmen, and advised leaving the Germans to a monopoly of their infamous disregard of the laws of honorable and decent warfare.

Lord Buckmaster said that if we descend to the level of our enemies, then, though we might win the war, we would miss the victory.

Lord Selborne, who spoke after Lords Curzon and Milner, said the greatest danger was that the British might sink to the level of their enemies. The Germans had deliberately decided that the "laws of Christ were not to govern the actions of nations." That he strongly denied.

The general defense of the Government was based on the view that something had certainly to be done to end the hospital ship outrages by the Germans, and that the Germans were susceptible to a reprisals policy, the threat of which Lord Curzon said had been successful on a previous occasion in securing better treatment of some British prisoners.

Lord Milner wished the people to rid themselves of the idea that there was any thought of vengeance behind the British reprisals policy. It was solely a measure of prevention, and he asked the critics to propose an alternative policy.

BRITISH DRIVE TURKS BACK IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement issued yesterday dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia, says:

With reference to Monday's communication, General Maude wires that our troops attacked the Thirteenth Army Corps at dawn on Monday in the strong position in which they had been intrenching for some days on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhem, 25 miles southwest of Kifri. We took the enemy troops by surprise. Their first two lines, including a fortified village, were rapidly stormed by our troops, who advanced with great dash and swept through the position in irresistible style.

Strong Turkish counterattacks lost us the village, but it was speedily regained and the enemy forces began a general retreat about midday, covered by strong rear guards.

The Turks continued their retreat during Monday night, and on Tuesday were driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills by our cavalry, which had taken up the pursuit.

Our total captures on Monday amounted to 359 prisoners, of whom a large proportion, including 21 officers, among them one regimental and two battalion commanders, were unwounded. We captured one Hotchkiss gun and a machine gun and a large quantity of gun and rifle ammunition.

Only a part of the battlefield has been cleared.

HOMESTEAD LAND IN KAUAI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans for opening up for homestead purposes 13,800 acres on the island of Kauai, are under consideration by the Legislature.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

were artillery engagements of varying intensity.

Russo-Galician front: In several sectors of the front of Prince Leopold the artillery fire of the Russians was more active, and ours increased correspondingly.

Front of Archduke Joseph: On the frontier mountains of Moldavia several Russian battalions, after strong preparatory fire, attacked our positions on the heights north of the Otuz valley. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

Macedonian front: Lively fighting continues in the Tchernia Bend and on the western bank of the Vardar.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to this morning's communiqué, heavy fighting has been resumed along 12 miles of the British front.

The official communiqué reads as follows: Heavy fighting is taking place all along the front from the Hindenburg line south of the Senese River to the Acheville-Vimy road. British troops are making progress and have already captured a number of strong hostile positions.

Later reports from the British front east of Arras indicate that the action now proceeding is of a considerable intensity and points to the resumption of the push on a large scale. It is thought likely the fate of the Drocourt-Queant line hangs in the balance.

A heavy German counterattack appears to have developed round Gavrelle, where British guns have done severe execution in the ranks of the German reserves. Progress in the direction of Fresnoy, Chérissey and Bullecourt is also indicated.

The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

An enemy raiding party was driven off with loss early this morning north of Arleux-en-Gohelle. During the day the artillery was active on both sides north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Many air fights occurred again yesterday. Ten German airplanes were brought down, one of which fell in our lines. Six other hostile machines were driven out of control by our airplanes. A seventh was shot down in our lines by gunfire. Four of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports artillery activity and patrol encounters throughout the Chemin des Dames region. In the Champagne, German raids in the woods west of Mont Cornillet and on the heights east of High Mount were repulsed. In the latter region an isolated post with a garrison of nine German officers and 210 men was captured by the French.

On the left bank of the Meuse French detachments penetrated the German trenches in Avocourt wood. On the right bank in the direction of Damouloup and Bezonvaux there were patrol encounters. There was an intermittent cannonade in the St. Mihiel sector.

The official statement issued by the French War Office last night says: The two artilleries were active, particularly in the regions northwest of Rheims and in Champagne in the sectors of Moronvilliers and Auberville. An isolated operation gained ground for us in the wood west of Mont Carnillet.

In reprisal for the bombardment of Chalons and Epernay by German airplanes on the night of April 29-30, five of our machines last night flew over the town of Treves, on which they dropped a number of projectiles. All the shells reached their objectives, and a fire of great violence broke out in the center of the town.

On April 30 and May 1 our pilots brought down three German airplanes; 10 other machines were seriously damaged.

Belgian communication: "On the

Belgian front the artillery was active, the fire, being more intense in the region of Dixmude."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—An official statement issued yesterday says: The artillery was particularly active yesterday on the Asiago plateau and on the Carso. Austrian attempts on the slopes of Mount Sperone, on Mount Vodil, and in the Zagora region were promptly repulsed by the Italians.

NEUTRALITY OF MEXICO PLEDGED TO UNITED STATES

Finance Minister Cabrera Sends Letter of Assurance to Secretary of Interior Lane

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Luis Cabrera, General Carranza's Minister of Finance, in a letter to Secretary Lane, with whom he sat on the Mexican-American commission, pledges not only Mexico's neutrality, but his Government's intention to do nothing to embarrass the United States in the war with Germany. A part of Cabrera's letter made public by Secretary Lane follows:

"All Mexicans who know and appreciate the United States are now striving to keep Mexico absolutely neutral in the present world conflict, which unfortunately has extended to America. Although I believe that the war between the United States and Germany will actually take place in Europe and not in America, the United States can be sure that the present Government of Mexico will do everything in its power to make the United States feel absolutely confident that there will be no reason at all to fear from our side."

"Mexico has gone through a civil war, and there is nothing the people desire more than to remain in peace and without being engaged in an international war."

SUBMARINES TO HOLD ALLIES SAYS LECTURER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Germany probably has 500 submarines on the ways and in a year will probably have 1200, according to J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American, who addressed the National Security League Wednesday night. He said that granting Germany a sufficiently large fleet of submarines, the Allies could be so hampered that they could not win an absolute victory.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE TO VISIT WHITE HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Suffragists are to visit the White House on May 14 to present a resolution to President Wilson from the progressive convention held at St. Louis, Mo., on April 13, asking an amendment enfranchising women.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Considerable activity by British infantry and cavalry patrols in Palestine, near Gaza, is reported in an official statement issued yesterday. The statement is as follows: In the neighborhood of Gaza there have been some patrol actions in which our infantry and mounted troops have been successful. During our artillery bombardment we dispersed enemy working parties, destroyed or damaged two enemy guns and an artillery observation station and blew up an ammunition dump.

BOSTON MAIL CLERK DROPPED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Post-office Department announces the discharge of Edward J. Ryan of Boston, a railway mail clerk and president of the Railway Mail Association, a postal union, for issuing what the department regarded as false statements concerning its recent policy of reducing the length of runs.

RADCLIFFE CLUBS HOLD ELECTIONS

Officers of various Radcliffe College organizations were elected yesterday. The Civics Club officers for next year are Misses Margaret Wheeler of Cambridge, president; Molly Punderson of Stockbridge, vice-president; Margaret Strong of New York City, secretary and Dorothy Toboas of Chicago, Ill., treasurer. Officers for the suffrage chapter are Misses Frances Burlingame of Great Falls, Mont., president; Helen Pennock of Somerville, secretary; Margaret Perkins of Danbury, Conn., treasurer and Katharine Ham of Cambridge, director. The Anti-Suffrage Club elected Misses Helen Gledhill of Cambridge, president; Frieda Osgood of Cambridge, secretary and Ellen Collier of Cohasset, treasurer. The Socialist Club officers for next year are Misses Beatrice Jones of Cambridge, president; Eliza Davis of Wilmington, N. C., secretary; Grace Walsh of Boston, director and Allison Lang of Cambridge, treasurer. Officers of the International Polity Club are Misses Dorothy Toboas of Chicago, president and Margaret Strong of New York, treasurer. Miss Margaret Haulon of Somerville has been elected chairman of the Debating Club and Grace Walsh, secretary. Charles Zuehl will address a joint meeting of the Radcliffe and Harvard Socialist clubs on "The Soap Box and Sawdust Trail" in Agassiz House, May 14.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to the Berliner Tageblatt the cessation of work in Berlin on May 1 was entirely confined to one munition factory where work was largely at a standstill, already, owing to big machines being out of order. In a subsequent issue, the editor of the paper, however, says 1200 employees of the Berlin Cooperative Society also struck.

The Commander-in-Chief in the Marches District, which includes Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg, has issued a proclamation offering 3000 marks reward for information concerning any enemy agent working to sow discontent and dissension among the German people.

PEACE IDEA LOSES HOLD IN RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates have decided that M. Lenine's revolutionary propaganda is dangerous to Russian liberty and M. Lenine has failed to persuade them to abandon this attitude.

This fact and the tendency of the meetings on Labor Day indicate that the idea of peace being possible while the Central Powers are undefeated is steadily losing its hold on those who entertained it. The Labor Day speeches made no reference to any separate peace and M. Lenine's speeches were listened to with scant patience.

MORGAN MEMORIAL

At the Morgan Memorial last night a reception was tendered to the Rev. E. J. Helms, the Rev. W. M. Gilbert and the Rev. C. W. Holden, ministers of the memorial, by about 400 of the church. A patriotic tableau with Miss Mabel Gavin as "Columbia" and two little ones representing "The Army and Navy" was a feature. Miss Amelia Ayres and the Rev. Lucy McGee directed the tableau.

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POULTRY BUTTER EGGS

SELF-RULE FOR IRELAND AS IN CANADA SOUGHT

President Wilson's Attitude Is Indorsed by Gathering in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and Pleas for Immediate Action Made

Immediate self-government for Ireland on the same basis as the governments of Canada and Australia and similar consideration for Ireland as shall be accorded Belgium and Poland at the peace councils of the nations at the close of the war were demanded by 1500 persons who gathered in Faneuil Hall last night to indorse the position which President Wilson has taken regarding the settlement of the Irish question.

Held under different conditions than any former Home Rule meetings in Boston last night's meeting reflected the altered state of international affairs. The speakers made their pleas for self-government for Ireland on the basis of the citizens of one ally asking the citizens of another ally to rectify what they believed to be an old wrong. The speakers were temperate in their remarks and referred frequently to the statements that Great Britain was fighting the cause of democracy and of small nations, and that United States having entered the conflict on the same grounds, the benefits of such an avowed purpose should not be withheld from Ireland.

In opening the meeting, Mayor James M. Curley characterized the statement of President Wilson in regard to Ireland as a "most courageous departure from the established customs in the conduct of nations," but a departure which he held to be "justified from the foremost Republic in the world, America." He quoted at length from a recent statement of the Roman Catholic archbishop, John Ireland, to the effect that the fortunes of Great Britain and the United States are so linked together by the exigencies of war that they must rise and fall together, and in consequence the weakness of one was a source of weakness to the other, and ending with assurance that Home Rule for Ireland will rally to the flag of King George the men of Ireland who are needed in the conflict.

Mayor Curley referred to the religious question in which he recited amid applause the names of Protestant Irish patriots, beginning with Emmet and ending with Parnell, and closed as follows: "We are opposed to resorting to the old subterfuge which proclaims to the world that Protestant Ireland and Catholic Ireland can never live in harmony. Every page of Ireland's history gives the lie to that assertion."

In asking England to grant Home Rule to Ireland at once without delay Judge Thomas P. Riley declared that citizens of the United States were not making such a request from an enemy nation, but from an ally whose fortunes were so intertwined with her own that they could not be unraveled. The time to discuss whether the United States should enter the war had passed, he said, and in the present hour the only place for the citizens of the United States of every racial stock was to stand unreservedly behind their President and the allies of their country and that meant the suppression of old-world hatreds.

"We are demanding nothing but a fair and square deal for Ireland, something that has been existing in England for the last 50 years, something that the democracy of England herself has demanded from her Parliament with such force that even the Tory element, those who hate Ireland herself, have been forced reluctantly to give, year after year, until at last during the last generation it looked as though England would do justice to Ireland," he said.

"Suddenly, through the exigencies of war, just at a time when Irish hearts were beating with freedom and English hearts were throbbing with sympathy, just at this time when Ireland had won the respect, love, esteem and attention of the whole world, then the English Parliament, temporarily given over to the exigencies of war and the enemies of Ireland, ended in a few minutes all the good that the liberty and democracy of England had done in generations."

"We ask not only that a fair deal be given Ireland by putting into operation the Home Rule Bill that is on the statute books, but we wish England also to give evidence that she will give to Ireland the thing that she claims to be fighting to give Serbia and other little countries, independent nationality."

"We ask this, not as Irish-blooded American citizens, but as American citizens who have entered this war as an ally of Great Britain. If we are to ask her to yield, we must be ready to give something in the nature of yielding ourselves."

"If we ask and demand that yielding be the part played by England, that England do the square deal at this time; then we must also demand of our fellow citizens of Irish blood and men of Irish blood everywhere that they yield and that they give up their portion of hatred for the time being in order that through hatred the great American heart may not throb with the ache that in the crisis of this day we should never feel, for we have no right to wish our enemy well."

Grenville S. MacFarland thought that the President's action was but the fulfillment of a duty, and said: "The President of the United States could do nothing but ask England to free Ireland, to make her contented and an integral part of the British Empire." Cries of "No, no" were heard in answer to the concluding remark in the above quotation.

"We speak as the ally of Great Britain."

ain," he continued. "Every ounce of political strength which our ally can summon to our common cause, we have a right to ask her to summon. Every act of justice which will give her the strength that is now being withheld from her, we have a right to ask her to do at once."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas President Woodrow Wilson has recommended to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland an extension of home rule government to Ireland, and

Whereas the Government of the United States in the name of humanity and democracy has entered the present war on the side of the Entente Allies, who contend that they are warring for the preservation of the integrity and independence of small nations, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this American gathering assembled within the Cradle of Liberty, the same form of self-government enjoyed by Australia and Canada be established in Ireland, and be it further

Resolved, That, in the present war crisis where the services of men and women of Irish blood will be necessary for the success of the Entente Allies and for the preservation of democratic institutions, the British Government grant, without further delay, self-government to Ireland, and be it further resolved that Ireland shall receive the same consideration at the peace conference at the close of the war that Belgium and Poland receive.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and further, that a copy be cabled to Lloyd George, British Premier.

Message From John Redmond

A number of Boston persons left for Washington last night to attend a conference to hear a communication from John Redmond relative to Ireland. Those in the party included James E. Cotter, Dr. James T. Gallagher, former Gov. David I. Walsh, Miss Mary B. Delaney and Miss L. M. Harrington. Earlier in the day the following members of the national executive committee of the United Irish League started for Washington: T. B. Fitzpatrick, Michael J. Jordan, Dennis O'Reilly, P. J. Dunne, Michael J. Maynes, Dr. Henry V. McLaughlin, Mark E. Crehan, John Woods, Charles J. O'Malley, Dr. Michael F. Sullivan, the Rev. James T. O'Reilly of Lawrence and the Rev. John M. Harrington of Orono, Me.

MORE RAILROADS TO EMPLOY WOMEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three more Central West railroad today announced that in the future they would employ women in all departments possible, where the men leave their positions to join the colors—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Alton and the Monon Route. Employees who enlist are assured their positions at end of the war. Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad said like orders were expected from the Baltimore officers. Similar action will be taken by the Commonwealth Edison Company and the People's Gas Company, both of which employ immense clerical forces.

ITALY GETS ONE HUNDRED MILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo today turned over a treasury warrant for \$100,000,000 to Italian Ambassador di Celleri, Italy's share in the war loan.

TAKING OF CANAL ADVOCATED

Resolutions urging the acquisition and operation of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government as a war measure were adopted at a meeting of the emergency committee of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, and it was also voted to invite the cooperation of big users of coal in Massachusetts to combine their orders, and, if necessary, to purchase vessels, so that a proper amount of coal, at a reasonable price, may be obtained. Suitable prizes for the best crop results in the towns and cities of the Commonwealth are to be awarded by the exchange, and John W. Britton of Westboro was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for an exhibition of crop products in Horticultural Hall.

BOSTON BANKERS TO MEET

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippine Islands, will speak on "Personal War Experiences" at the annual meeting of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening. The election of officers will be held and proposed changes in the by-laws will be acted on.

CHELSEA HIGH CLUB REUNION

The twelfth annual reunion of the Chelsea High School, was held at the Quincy House last night. President P. Borden Kincaid acted as toastmaster and was reelected at the head of the organization. Other officers elected were Joseph Hatch, secretary, and C. E. Cummings, treasurer.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"The Year of the Tiger," 8:10.
Copley—"Don" and "The Lost Silk Hat," 8:10.
Hollis—"Miss Elsie Ferguson in 'Shirley Kaye,'" 8:10.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—"The Flame," 8.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

UNITED STATES WILL MOBILIZE ALL MAN POWER

Department of Labor Already Enlisting Shipbuilders—Plans Include Seamen, Boys and All Not Regularly Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Wilson Wednesday outlined the plan formulated by the Department of Labor for mobilizing the Nation's man power to supply the industries on which the successful prosecution of the war depends. Intending to profit from the experience of England and France, the department will seek to extend its existing employment machinery, so as to enable the Government to obtain workmen in sufficient numbers and without delay for munitions making, ship building, agriculture and other industries in which continuous and high pressure production is essential to winning the war.

Secretary Wilson announced that a beginning had been made by finding and registering 15,000 skilled shipbuilders, who are needed at once as a nucleus for the force of 75,000 required for the construction of the vast number of wooden ships whereof the Government plans to overcome the submarine menace.

"Locating skilled labor has been one of the hardest problems confronting the Federal Shipping Board in connection with its plan to create the great fleet of wooden freighters which is necessary if we are to keep the nations in the field against Germany supplied with food and munitions," said Secretary Wilson.

"Responding to the request from the Shipping Board are seaport and every river or lake town in the country where ship building had been carried on within recent years. The work of registering skilled workmen began at once, and the results were telegraphed to Washington. In many instances department agents were able to locate skilled men who had switched into other occupations because of the decay or suspension of local shipbuilding activities. This was made possible by the agent's familiarity with local labor conditions."

"It is to extend this machinery and speed it up to war requirements that we seek to expand our employment machinery. The department has begun the organization of a great army of boys under military age, and over 16, for work on the farms, or wherever they are needed. This work will be directed independently of the employment agencies, by William Edwin Hall of New York."

"The department already has definite commitments to furnish skilled mechanics for Government munition plants, arsenals and navy yards, and to supplement the army of skilled farm laborers now being recruited by the Department of Agriculture with unskilled men to aid in harvesting the crops. The registration of 15,000 shipwrights, calkers, fitters and carpenters is only a minor step in the Nation-wide mobilization of labor necessary to a successful prosecution of the war. Organization of the man power in our vital industries at home is just as necessary in this war as the proper distribution and use of our man power at the front. Our greatest contribution to the coming victory will be an ample supply of food, munitions and supplies for the allied armies and peoples, and of ships to carry them."

WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR PROHIBITION TO BE STARTED

(Continued from page one)

possible, and for that reason temperance workers throughout the State are being asked to send personal telegrams and letters to President Wilson, members of Congress, and Governor McCall urging national prohibition.

Ministers of the various churches and officers of the women's clubs and civic societies throughout Massachusetts have been asked to join in the campaign, which is being conducted by the committee consisting of prohibition workers of many organizations cooperating with business men in furthering the cause of prohibition in the United States.

From letters and communications which have been received by the committee it is evident that a large response had been made to the personal appeal. Thousands of letters and telegrams have been sent already to the President and Governor, according to Mr. Rutledge, who adds that "This line of attack will be continued until some form of national prohibition is secured."

Special efforts are being made to present the facts which were offered in behalf of nation-wide prohibition at the mass meeting in Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon and at the conference which was held with Governor McCall on Tuesday. The character and positions of the speakers at these two meetings make the facts which they related of particular importance, in the opinion of the committee.

While intensive work in Massachusetts is the immediate aim of the committee, its activities are, nevertheless, nation-wide in that it is cooperating with other similar organizations seeking national prohibition and is preparing and presenting facts which are applicable to all localities and states.

Posters are being prepared to show the results of the experiments which have been held indicating the loss of

efficiency to soldiers through the use of alcohol even in small quantities. Other posters and pamphlets will show the enormous economic and industrial losses which the liquor traffic is thrusting on to the country at large. The waste of food supplies through their conversion into intoxicants will be extensively disseminated.

"Cooperation of all who believe in war prohibition is invited regardless of their thought on drink or prohibition in time of peace" is the aim of the committee, and of the support being accorded the movement Mr. Rutledge says: "The committee feels that the majority of the people are behind the movement and it particularly appreciates the interest and cooperation shown by business men."

No Pony Express Licenses

WINTHROP, Mass.—Charles A. Hagman, secretary of the Board of Selectmen, announced last night that Winthrop, acting under the provisions of the new "pony express" law, will grant no licenses to expressmen to transport liquors until he shows this year. It was stated that this action was due largely to the presentation of a petition against granting such licenses which carried the signatures of over 300 prominent citizens. The Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association has sent resolutions asking for national prohibition to President Wilson and members of Congress.

STEAMER COMPANY ADOPTS NEW RULES

New rules for ticket selling are announced today by the United Fruit Company, following the proclamation of President Wilson which provides that no alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he has received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge or justice. The company will decline to accept for passage on its ships, either to or from United States ports, or between ports of other countries reached by its lines, Germans or other alien enemies, unless provided with such a permit or order as specified above. On account of the present war conditions it has been necessary to issue a special form of ticket, and before tickets can be issued the company must be in possession of the names, residences, occupations and nationality of each passenger, and this information must be furnished 48 hours prior to the departure of the steamer on which the passenger is to sail. This is in addition to the usual information required by the immigration officials.

INSURANCE BILL FAVORED

After hearing several insurance men speak in favor of a bill to extend the powers of life insurance companies so that their policies may cover "earthquake, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, military or usurped power," this morning, the legislative committee on insurance held an executive session and voted to report the measure favorably with two amendments. One to include the words "foreign enemies" in the provisions, and the other, a new section, to require the companies to submit copies of all policies written under the new law to the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner.

ENGINEERS BILL HEARING

The legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs gave a hearing today on the petition that special licenses for engineers and firemen for stationary plants may be issued during the war for engines of over 150 horsepower. The hearing brought out a direct issue between the petitioners and organized labor. The former put in their case, that the war has caused a shortage of competent men, that labor conditions have changed, and that it is necessary during the war only to suspend the present prohibition of special licenses for plants of the capacity mentioned. This was controverted by the engineers.

PYTHIAN ELECTIONS HELD

Clifford E. Jones of Concord Junction was yesterday elected Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts for the next year. The Massachusetts Pythian Sisters elected: Mrs. Jennie L. Storey of Gloucester, grand chief; Mrs. Annie Manner of Somerville, grand senior; Mrs. Maude Bradstreet of Methuen, Mass., grand junior; Mrs. Minnie A. Jones, Middleboro, grand manager; Mrs. Edna L. Holland of Springfield, grand mistress of records and correspondence, and Mrs. Bertha L. Towbridge of Somerville, grand mistress of finance.

BANK CASHIERS MEET

The National Bank Cashiers Association of Massachusetts held its annual meeting at Young's Hotel last evening. Prof. Leo Weiner of Cambridge spoke on "The Russian Revolution." F. G. Mason was elected president, H. A. Brown first vice-president, F. F. Blaisdell second vice-president, Frank A. Brooks treasurer, Lyman H. Hooker secretary, and S. D. Perry, A. E. Spencer, E. R. Belcher executive committee.

TAX EXEMPTION FAVORED

Several Boston bankers appeared before the legislative committee on Taxation today in advocacy of a bill to provide that deposits of savings banks be exempt from taxation when invested in bonds of the United States. George E. Brock, Senator McKnight of Medford, and Elmer A. Stevens, former State Treasurer, spoke in favor of the bill.

SCHOOL WORK EXHIBITED

Exhibition of work done in the industrial classes and social clubs of the North Bennet Street Industrial School during the season just closing were placed on private view at the school yesterday afternoon. The exhibition was in connection with an entertainment for the benefit of the summer camp.

LABOR SUPPORT IN MUNITIONS PLOTS ASKED

Samuel Gompers in Rintelen Trial Testifies to Attempts Made by Former Congressman Buchanan to Get Aid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, testifying in the German plot trial in the Federal District Court here today, described attempts by former Congressman Buchanan of Illinois to enlist the support of organized labor in a move to stop exportation of munitions to the Allies.

Mr. Gompers explained that he indignantly refused to have anything to do with such a plan, and said he not only tried to dissuade Buchanan, but wrote letters to a number of labor leaders urging them to work against such a bill.

Counsel for the eight men on trial on charge of neutrality violation attempted to show that Mr. Gompers' testimony should not be admitted, claiming the labor head was antagonistic to Herman Schulteis and Henry B. Martin, two of the defendants. Mr. Gompers also was asked if he had not feared at one time that Buchanan might be elected to head the federation. This he denied, but added that such a condition would not have altered his opinion.

Mr. Gompers testified that organized labor has consistently advocated international peace and that fraternal delegations always are sent to international conferences.

John C. Hammond, a publicity agent, testified in the trial of Capt. Franz von Rintelen and others charged with instigating munitions plant strikes, that he had exposed von Rintelen's alleged plans to embargo Mexico and the United States in a letter to Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, in May, 1915.

Mr. Hammond said he gave up his work for Rintelen when he learned that he was doing all in his power to bring on war between the United States and Mexico, and Rintelen believed it was only a matter of time before German diplomacy would em-

broil this country in war with Japan. Rintelen's purpose, he testified, he was told, was to bring on strikes so as to break up the munition traffic.

Rintelen described troubles in Mexico, which he expected Huerta, former Dictator of Mexico, to stir up, as his trump card, Hammond said. The witness declared he called these activities of Rintelen to the attention of the Government, and then for some time continued to meet Rintelen and to listen to his plans under the direction of officers of the Department of Justice.

MANY LEGISLATIVE BILLS REPORTED

The legislative committee on Ways and Means today reports "ought to pass" on the following measures: Resolve providing for improvements at the Lyman School for Boys; resolve providing for improvements at the Industrial School for Boys; bill relative to the disposition of fees received from the use and operation of motor vehicles; bill increasing the amount that may be expended for improvements at the Industrial School for Boys; bill providing for a second district attorney for the eastern district; resolve granting a county tax for the County of Middlesex; resolve authorizing the Metropolitan Park Commission to construct grandiose sidewalks for the westerly roadway of Middlesex Fells Parkway in Somerville.

The committee on Public Service reports "leave to withdraw" on the following petitions: Petition to increase the salaries of the watchmen and assistant watchmen at the State House; petition to increase the salaries of the porters at the State House; sundry petitions for an increase in the wages of scrub women in the public service; petition for an increase in the salaries of the machinists in the Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms; petition that the salaries of the firemen employed at the State House be increased.

REBEKAHS ELECT OFFICERS

Massachusetts Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F., held its annual meeting yesterday in Berkeley Hall. These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Alice M. Rand of Allst.; vice-president, Mrs. Gertrude May Riddell of Roslindale; warden, Mrs. Elsie M. Baker of East Boston; recording secretary for the fifteenth term, Mrs. Sarah M. Barry of Charlestown; treasurer, Gora Belle Cutting of Roxbury.

EXPORT EMBARGO IS OPPOSED IN THE SENATE

Committee Amendment to Espionage Bill Gives Large Powers to President in Interest of Public Safety in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opposition to an export embargo, except on merchandise from the United States which is finding its way to Germany across neutral countries, held the attention of the Senate today during consideration of the Administration espionage bill. Numerous senators favored giving President Wilson broad powers in this and all such problems arising from the war.

A committee amendment would give the President authority to halt exports at his discretion during war time and in the interest of "public safety or welfare." A further amendment would grant this authority only respecting goods reaching Germany.

The canning industry backs the broad committee amendment in hope that exportation of tin may be stopped to enable United States manufacturers to replenish their supply of tins for packing food.

Senator Fernald of Maine declared that the food-packing industry in the United States has been brought practically to a standstill by present conditions. It is agreed, however, that there is no shortage of pig tin or tin plate.

Senator Lodge in strong terms opposed any restriction upon the volume of exports to our allies, declaring it dangerous to the success of the war to place embargoes for the protection of home industries.

Senator Stone spoke for an excess profit or an excise tax on dealers, both wholesale and retail, as an expedient to lower food prices. Cold storage warehouses were declared to be a "positive public evil," as they are now run, instead of being of immense value to the public. The senator favored making it a crime to destroy good food, claiming that cold storage managers not only do this, but he said, actually buy up crops in the garden and let them rot, all to maintain high profits.

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment



The 1917 Message to Ford Car Owners

GOODRICH 375 SIZE (31x3 3/4 INCHES), 375 BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES

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It is the tire for which Ford drivers have been waiting—a Ford car tire of HEROIC SIZE:

GOODRICH "Three-Seventy-Five"

This husky tire of Super-size and Super-strength lifts the Ford car to the sum-total of perfection.

Generous in rubber and fabric, it is a 31-inch by 3 3/4 inch tire, built with the regular five finger Black Safety Tread to fit 30-inch rims on a Ford car.

That extra inch on the circumference and full three-quarter inch in the cross-section are just what the Ford car tire needs.

Treat your car to longer life and yourself to more enjoyment of the car by asking your dealer for the Ford Car Tire of HEROIC SIZE: Goodrich's THREE-SEVENTY-FIVE.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

VON TREITSCHKE'S
GERMAN HISTORY

"History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century." Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul in six volumes. Introduction by William Harbutt Dawson. Vols. 1 and 2. McBride, Nast & Co., New York. \$3.25 net, each.

Events in world history since August, 1914, have conspired to give Germany's military opponents reasons for more careful study of the ideas and ideals which have enabled the dominant partner among the Central Powers to put forth such a display of power. The search has led back to William II, Bismarck, Nietzsche and Bernhard von Homburg von Treitschke, historian, parliamentarian and publicist, author of a five-volume history of Germany during the Nineteenth Century and carrying the narrative down to the revolutionary movements of 1848. In his graphic record of the facts, in his ardent championship of the national and imperial ideal, which Stein and Hardenbergh among statesmen defined and labored for, and Schopenhauer and Nietzsche among military strategists created by force of arms, and in his extraordinary mastery of style, Treitschke outclassed all his contemporaries; and after him no successor of the same caliber has appeared. He had a vogue while he lived that was gratifying to him, since it made him a powerful factor in national rehabilitation; and unlike many historians he has been read by a later generation, not only because of the content of his narrative but also because of the form thereof. Even persons who may dissent from the ultra-imperialism of his political creed and who may be repelled by the contempt he often shows for liberalism, romanticism and all that is not Prussian, must (as also among the English, who, while they discount Macaulay's Whig partisanship, nevertheless recurrently read him for his ornate and colorful prose) reckon with Treitschke as a thinker who wrote fascinatingly, who had an historical imagination and a sense of literary values.

This being so, it is doubly fortunate that an English translation of the history has been planned. A typical German history so dealt with would win but comparatively few readers outside of academic circles. But Treitschke's work is not wholly typical of Teuton scholarship. The Slavic strain in him may account for the warmth and color and the rhapsodical note that again and again is struck. He has the light touch in discriminating characterization of men and in historical portraiture that often is associated with Gallic than with Teutonic authors. Hence to read this history is not an act of drudgery, instructive but not pleasurable. Rather it is an intellectual treat. The author is seen to be master of his material, voluminous as that is. The pageant moves on before the reader's eye of all the bickering and jealousies and all the contemptible particularism of the small German states, of the prolonged and still existing resentment of the lesser units of the Bund and Empire against Prussia, and of the mutations of that duel between Prussia and Austria for German hegemony in which Metternich so long outmaneuvered his Prussian diplomatic antagonists, a duel that the present war, ere it closes, may provide with another but not necessarily last chapter.

With sufficient detail but painted in broad strokes the reader gets a picture of the indignities that German monarchs and German peoples had to suffer at the hands of the French under Napoleon. Why he wrought his will for a season, how he was ultimately defeated, and the effects of the war of liberation upon the German national life, are depicted in a masterly way, with natural emphasis upon the part played by Germany in the campaign which terminated at Waterloo and the service there rendered by Blucher.

Written, as the history is, by a Saxon turned Prussian, and therefore all the more pro-Prussian in his reading of events and in his interpretations of men, a partisan of the Guelph strain of German stock and of the Hanoverian dynasty need not expect from Treitschke any sympathetic consideration. From his standpoint the Guelphs never were more than parochial in their conception of the German State or more than petty in their conduct toward the men of vision—chiefly Prussian—who foresaw conquest of a place in the sun for Germany in Europe. Moreover the ties that bound the Guelphs to England were such that Treitschke came to consideration of anything that they might do handicapped by his anti-British feelings. No analysis of the feud between Great Britain and Germany which, during the last decades of the Nineteenth Century, came so near culminating in a war, that did not break, however, until 1914, can be made, that is at all inclusive or thorough, which does not include the fact of Treitschke's studied hostility to Great Britain, expressed in his writings, speeches and acts.

To a student of religions the history that Treitschke has written is not without its value inasmuch as in dealing with the diverse religions as well as racial elements out of which modern Germany has been welded, he has not hesitated to make it clear that his sympathies, so far as personal conviction went, were with the Reformed rather than with the strictly Lutheran type of Protestantism, and that while he welcomed the theoretical tolerance of Roman Catholicism by a State as dominantly Protestant as Prussia, he always was suspicious of and hostile to Jesuitism, and fearless in depicting the obstructive tactics of Roman Catholicism in the South German states and in Austria when it came to be an issue between the

Papacy and the welfare of the German peoples.

Not the least striking of Treitschke's merits as a thinker and writer was his capacity to appraise and assess the characters of the men large and small who figured prominently in Russia, Austria, Germany and France during the contests, diplomatic and military, of the era about which he wrote. That he always arrived at the truth it would be folly to claim. His partisanship as an apologist and as a champion precluded any such result. But he had insight, courage, indifference to conventional judgments, and a technical knowledge of many sorts of intellectual and practical endeavor. Consequently his pen pictures of theologians, philosophers and poets as well as of diplomats and rulers of states are vivid and enduring.

To these estimates of men and their records he also could add that patiently built up and analytical summation of the origin and outcome of large policies of state which entered into the creation of German (and especially Prussian) national ideals as over against those of her neighbors, policies that finally led to the challenge first of France and now of allied Europe. Consequently, inasmuch as Treitschke sympathized entirely with the conception of the State as over against the individual, he made all this wealth of talent for investigation, depiction and prophecy count heavily on the side of expansion of the State ideal. In him as an historian, responsible statesman at Berlin came to have a great instrument for furthering Germanic national ends. Liberals infected with democratic and republican ideals had to reckon with him as a most dangerous antagonist, because of the weight of his academic authority and the popularity of his output. His very virtues as a virile thinker and brilliant stylist made him the more formidable opponent of all idealism and all political doctrine that was not keyed to the monarchical theory of rule and to the necessity of expert government by the few of the many, authority descending from above rather than emerging from below.

One cannot read certain pages of this book without seeing clearly the truth of the adage that it makes much difference whose ox is gored, or smiling rather grimly at the lack of consistency which enables the author to condemn Napoleon and his satellites those acts of bad faith, harsh treatment of defeated and subject peoples, and arbitrary use of power for dynastic and national ends which, when repeated by the Hohenzollerns and a dominant Prussia, were deemed "necessary" for reasons of State. And this within the era covered by the author's comment. Even more ironic, from the non-Germanic point of view, do they appear today.

On the other hand, a reading of this narrative of the struggle which the makers of modern Germany had to undergo to give it a unity, to overcome the shallow atomism and particularism of the past and to provide it with military and economic solidarity sufficient to enable it to meet its circle of hostile and encircling foes, explains what may otherwise seem to be the unexplainable emphasis put by her soldiers and her statesmen on the authority of the "great State" and the duty of implicit obedience of the citizen to the collective mind and will defined and ordered from above. The very depths to which the German kingdoms had fallen because of the multiplicity of sovereigns and the relative ignorance and poverty of her peoples over a long period of time, made her the reader when the time came for a reaction that in its turn became extreme and kept her aloof for generations from that democratic movement that was touching the politics of Western Europe and impressed upon her social structure and educational system the stamp of extreme autocracy.

As the United States has just decided, because of war with Germany, to adopt, temporarily at least, a system of enforced though selective military service, it will add to the interest of reading this work to dwell with care on those portions of it dealing with the origin of Germany's system of universal military service and the debate that preceded it. Treitschke had naught but good to say of it, not only because of its results as a mode of arming the State for conservation of national ends, but also because of its educational and unifying effects upon society at large.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—"Shelley in England" is the title of a work by Roger Ingpen, published by Kegan Paul, and which throws some new light upon Shelley's earlier years. The volume contains many new letters from the papers of William Whitton, who was solicitor to the family. These letters illustrate his life in Oxford and throw additional light upon his first marriage. The book also contains a transcript of a MS. notebook kept by Shelley in which are first drafts of several poems, including "Adonais."

John Lane announces the appearance of a new volume by Cousin Kernahan entitled "Good Company," in which this prolific writer of stories gives his recollections of various public men whom he has met. His most serious contribution, however, to literature is the work which he did in collaboration with Frederick Locker-Lampson, editing "Lyra Eleanthiana."

Most people have probably already forgotten the first Earl of Lytton's ("Owen Meredith") renderings of the national poem of Persia, Messrs. Chatto & Windus are issuing a new edition with a bibliographical note by G. H. Powell. The same publishers

also have in the press a volume on Swinburne by his cousin, Mrs. Disney Leith, which contains extracts from private letters to his family, shedding new light upon his youth, and an essay by the compiler. The title is "The Boyhood of A. C. Swinburne: Personal Recollections by His Cousin."

Grant Richards has in the press a volume by S. P. B. Mais entitled "Studies in Literature."

As the work of a keen observer, who is deeply interested in men, H. G. Wells' "War and the Future," in which he describes his visit to the Western and Italian fronts and gives his views as to a lasting peace which will succeed in eradicating bitterness, is certain of a wide circulation. Cassells are the publishers.

Messrs. Harrap are adding to their "Great Nations" series a new volume on France by Prof. W. H. Hudson, "The Nation and Its People from Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Third Republic."

Charles Graves, the assistant editor of the Spectator, is issuing through Sidgwick & Jackson, "War's Surprises and Other Poems."

Figures published by Macmillans show the remarkable success which the English editions of Sir Rudinard Tagore's works have attained. The most successful has been "Gitanjali," which has reached its thirty-seventh thousand. This augurs well for his new work now in the press, "The Cycle of Spring."

The "Oxford University Calendar," which has been issued from the Clarendon Press, shows only too clearly how great has been the decline in the academic activities during the past year, as also was the case in the previous year. Not only have three great scholarships been suspended until the return of happier days, but the list of those who took honors in classical moderations contained only 22 names as against an average of some 180 to 200 before 1914. The same decline is apparent in every list, and in years to come these Calendars will throw a useful sidelight for the historian upon the condition of education.

The University Press is issuing in the spring an illustrated memoir of "Akbar, the Great Mogul, 1542-1605," by Vincent A. Smith, and a "Notebook of Medieval History," from the time of the adoption of Christianity by the Roman State in A. D. 333 to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the commencement of the classical renaissance in western Europe A. D. 1453, by Prof. Raymond Beazley. They are also bringing out a memoir of Sir William Markby by his widow under the title "Memories of Sir William Markby," who was a fellow of All Souls for some years and also of Balliol, and for long a well known figure in Oxford, where for a period of 22 years he was reader in Indian law, of which he was a leading authority. His chief published work, "Elements of Law Considered With Reference to General Principles of Jurisprudence," went through many editions.

Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, to whom Sir Charles Dilke left his papers, has completed "The Life of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke," which John Murray will publish.

Among the Masonic lodges in London is one which is restricted to authors, journalists, and artists. Known as the "Pen and Brush" Lodge, it includes upon its roll the names of many distinguished in the world of letters and art. Percy N. Salmon, whose pen name is "Richard Penlake," has been installed master of the lodge for the current year.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the controversy which took place recently between Lovat Fraser, the author of "At Delhi," and other works upon India, who has traveled widely in the East, and Herbert Jenkins, the publisher. Mr. Fraser thinks that, in view of the scarcity of paper and the pressing needs of the country generally, the world might advantageously have been spared the flood of novels that has overwhelmed it. Mr. Jenkins thinks the flood fully justified by the demand for light reading from the trenches. With his view that any curtailment of their output would be injurious to the interests of the trade fewer people will probably be found to agree. At the moment the nation has more important energies to foster than those engaged in the production of many of the novels which the life of good books are extremely popular in the trenches.

It is not widely known outside the publishing world that John Cassell, founder of the firm of Cassells, started life in a cotton mill, then turned his attention to carpentering, with which he combined during his leisure hours lecturing on temperance. On coming to London at the age of 19 he lectured for some time on behalf of the National Temperance Society; subsequently he set up a small shop, and after a sojourn of 12 years in London he struck out in yet another and quite fresh direction and opened up a printing office. His career had indeed been varied, but at last he found his true vocation. The John Cassell's Library, which he started in 1851, is stated to have been the pioneer of the series of cheap reprints which have multiplied so rapidly during recent years. Six years later Peter & Galpin, a firm of printers near La Belle Sauvage, joined forces with him, and the firm was incorporated in 1853 into a limited liability company, the style was "Cassell, Petter & Galpin." In January the directors celebrated the centenary of John Cassell's birth.

THE SOMME BATTLES
BY MR. PHILIP GIBBS

"The Battles of the Somme." By Philip Gibbs. William Heinemann, London. 6s.

In the vivid account of the first great British "drive" on the western front the author of "The Soul of the War"—the perfect preface, as it might be called, to the "histories of the mighty strife now raging on land and sea"—sustains his high reputation for keen observation and for descriptive writing of the first order.

It was in these so-called Somme battles, which began early last summer and continued well into the autumn, that the British Army under Haig "found" itself, after two years spent in mobilization and in learning the art of modern warfare, and rose up out of the trenches to strike forward with the gallant French and give the Germans a taste of their own medicine. Gommecourt, Fricourt, Contalmaison, Ovillers, Longueval, Waterlot Farm, Pozieres, Thiepval, Guillemont, Ghinchy, Fiers, Courcellette, Comblès, Le Sars—these are for scenes in a thrilling drama which is still being enacted on French ground and which is spelling, slowly but surely, thrice welcome victory for democracy and humanity.

Mr. Gibbs went home during October and consequently missed the capture of Beaumont-Hamel, which was a brilliant and audacious triumph well worthy of his eloquent pen; but in the course of the three months during which he followed the "Big Push" he saw enough to prove the valor of the British troops, both regulars and Territorials, and to make clear to all the world the difference between the chivalrous spirit inspiring the Allies and the brutal spirit inspiring the German troops. The atmosphere of the dark ages brooded over the Somme district prior to July 1, 1916, and it was the privilege of General Haig's new army to clear French territory of that noxiousness in a series of desperate engagements that carried Tommy Atkins up beyond the second German line.

Of such reports as Mr. Gibbs has written about these battles of the Somme the best histories of the great war will be composed. For Mr. Gibbs is first of all a student, "to stare," as he says, "at the things which really are." To him war remains an infernal solution of international problems. "I have not told all there is to tell," he remarks, "about the agonies of war, nor given in full realism the horrors that are inevitable in such fighting. It is perhaps better not to do so, here and now."

To him the German soldier bravely defending a trench is just as much a hero as the British soldier who has reached the trench after stumbling over shell craters and through curtains of fire. The Prussian guardsmen who stuck to their posts at Ovillers were received with the honors of war, "and none of our soldiers," says this model war correspondent, "denies them the respect due to great courage." They stuck to it splendidly, was the verdict of one of them today (July 18) and though there is no love lost between our army and the enemy's, it is good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which is sometimes expressed by the unconsciously by British soldiers—who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us."

And to this clear-eyed witness it was plain, even last year, that the hearts of many of the Germans were not in their work; that discouragement was gnawing at their courage. Tablets of ether and opium were given the Germans to fortify them for the massed counterattacks ordered by their officers with what would seem to be absolutely no intention of doing the value of human life. There was nothing like this on the British side. The Australians who charged over Mouquet Farm, the Irish who paralyzed the Germans at Ghinchy with their invincible dash, the Canadians who swept the foe out of Courcellette, the London "amateurs" that Punch had poked fun at early in the war and who battered their way into Gommecourt "after a Spartan-like advance across the fearful middle ground known as No Man's Land—all these and all the others fought and won with sheer pluck.

Reports like these comprising Mr. Gibbs' book will live because they are true human documents; not cut-and-dried communiqués such as they prepare with official deliberation at the different army headquarters every day, but lively, realistic and sympathetic narratives, telling how the first of the big British drives progressed from day to day, and how thoroughly human the heroes were as they dodged bombs or stormed redoubts or dragged themselves over to where the ambulances were to pick them up. The human element takes precedence in Mr. Gibbs' eloquent story. The reader will understand clearly how brave men can be in the presence of indescribable horrors, how horribly all sense of humanity has been stamped out of German leaders, in order to make way for the "system" that plans wonderful trenches to preserve its subjects and devilish devices to kill the enemy, and how necessary it is that the drives be struck out of the side and should go on until that "system" has been irreparably broken.

Mr. Gibbs does no arguing. He is too good a reporter to do anything like that. He presents the facts as accurately, picturesquely and fairly as may be, and he lets them speak for themselves. On this account his book on the battle of the Somme must be judged as possessing a great deal more than passing merit. Nowhere else is more picturesque than in his accounts of the achievements of the "tanks" and the heroes within these monsters of war. The "tanks" played a big part in the capture of Thiepval, Fiers, Courcellette and Martinpuich.

Says the author: "If we had enough of them—and it would be a big number—trench warfare would go forever and machine gun redoubts would lose their terror." The success the Allies are now meeting in their drive against Hindenburg indicates that the few "tanks" that helped to win the battles of the Somme, as they are called—although they might better have been called the battles of the Ancre—have since been multiplied 10 or perhaps a hundredfold. The more power to them! No one can read Mr. Gibbs' book without feeling that wish rise within him.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON
WAR AND THE FUTURE

"War and the Future." By H. G. Wells. Cassell & Co. London. 6s. net.

Mr. Wells has the genius of teaching essential issues with unerring aim, and in none of his writings has he displayed this power more fully than in these pages. The sketch for example, in a few crisp well chosen words, of Marshal Joffre, brings the man before one with an intensely vivid reality. Though "one of the larger singularities of the great war is its failure to produce great and imposing personalities," it has brought to light something new in history—a leader free from vulgar ambition.

Interesting as is Mr. Wells' account of his tour of the French and Italian fronts, one instinctively turns to that portion of his book which is devoted to the consideration of the future. His criticism invariably possesses a constructive value, it never fails to be provocative of thought and therefore stimulating. What he asks, are people thinking; have the tragedies of the last two and a half years produced "any great common understanding, any fruitful unanimities?" He sees only too clearly that the vast majority of people are mainly if not wholly engrossed with the spectacular side and are not able to formulate any general idea from which they can draw conclusions for the future. So great and strange and novel is the spectacular effect that most people seem capable of only of sitting down "to stare."

Mr. Wells' analysis of the general effect upon people is characterized by his usual power of penetration and sense of humor. He sees how the spectacular appeals to the native apathy of the human mentality which it indulges with hypnotic distraction. How admirably he sums up the general effect upon civilians as well as soldiers in the word "boredom." "But being bored by war and hating war, is quite unproductive unless you are thinking about its nature and causes so thoroughly that you will presently be able to take hold of it and control it and end it." He is unsparing of the popular so-called Socialist press, filled with the feeling of hatred which destroys all sense of the State because its supporters are devoid of love for their neighbors. Such people are just as much outside the collective life of the nation as the "gentle Whig" or the Manchester free-trader. The "discords in our national unanimity are the direct consequence of our bad social organization." Instead of insisting that "wealth and property are no more than a trust for the public benefit" Great Britain has permitted the profiteer who evokes "the response of the reluctant employee."

Mr. Wells' constructive proposals at any time are thoughtful, sometimes attractive, and generally characterized by remarkable width of vision. Those which he put forward in "War and the Future" are of unusual interest, for he withdraws the veil from before his religious beliefs. He reveals to his readers how he, in common with many other thinkers, has been drifting away from mere ideas of faction and even nationalism, to something far more fundamental; he has "been coming more and more to the idea—not as a sentimentalist—"Mr. Wells is not a sentimentalist—"or a metaphor, but as the ruling and directing idea, the structural idea, of all one's political and social activities—of the whole world as one state and community and God as the King of that State." He looks for a millenium. He is convinced that a deep religious movement is permeating the world and that sooner or later nations will cease to be the pawns of irresponsible monarchs and also, it is to be trusted, of cosmopolitan financiers.

With vital brevity Mr. Wells sums up the social problem before the world and whether you agree with him or not, it would be impossible to say that he does not go to the very fundamentals of the issues at stake. The situation, as he points out, presents one remarkable feature. While the so-called Socialist press of Great Britain is busying itself about petty-fogging trivialities such as "The refusal of Private Scott Duckers to put on his khaki trousers," the press which represents the proprietorial classes is full of great collectivist schemes for the betterment of the public weal. Labor must be disbursed in a practical manner of its deep-rooted belief that it is exploited "for private gain." The ideals of collectivism have been spreading their roots deeply for some years, and the public conscience of today places public need before that of the individual. Briefly, Mr. Wells is convinced that the social problem can be solved, but only in one way. The world needs a universal standard. Each one of us must ask "What am I doing for it?" and must be prepared "to fill the place of that 'it' with the one commanding idea, the world kingdom of God. What exactly his conception of God is Mr. Wells does not tell his readers. He appears to have reserved this revelation until the publication of "God the Invisible King," which is one of the publishers' promises of May.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Those who have read "The Hill" will recall the skill with which Horace Vachell in a book which many judges consider to be his highest achievement, traces the career of two brothers. Each is a type of temperament that is to be found in every walk of life, has always existed and will continue to persist so long as mortal people the earth. Each has his qualities and attractions, the one brother modest and retiring, sometimes to weakness, the other actively egotistical and pushing, occasionally to callousness and never missing an opportunity to climb upon his brother's shoulders to what the world considers social success.

Of this latter type was Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, whose tercentenary falls in May next. His diary is known only to the curious in literature, but its way is as much a revelation of the writer as are the diaries of Pepys and Evelyn mirrors of their respective characters. Full of many trivial particulars and of some matters of personal interest to himself, written in a quaint, dry style, this diary, which was first published in 1717, was reissued 67 years later, together with Lilly's autobiography. It reveals Ashmole as a man of unbounded energy in the pursuit of every branch of knowledge, who could be a good friend to those whom he liked, but who thoroughly understood the art of self-advancement. His opportunity came with the Restoration, and in the case of a man who was so ready to take advantage of his openings it is not surprising to find success rapidly following upon success. Some of the places showered upon him were sufficiently of the nature of sinecures to give him time to pursue with vigor his favorite antiquarian studies and to embody his researches in his work, "Institutions, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter."

Elias Ashmole was one of the many men who have climbed upon other men's shoulders to fame and have gained a celebrity to which their own intrinsic virtues have not fully entitled them. Not that his name would have been wholly lost in obscurity had he never met with John Tradescant, the keeper of the botanic garden in Chelsea which remains to this day and is known as the "physic garden" and is devoted to the use of students in botanic research. His reputation for width of knowledge by itself would rightly have secured to him a place in the niche of fame, though one quite different from the niche in which it now stands. There seems to have been scarcely any branch of knowledge which he did not pursue "to the furthestance of all good learning," as Selden said of him, and his unfagging keenness for antiquarian lore and mathematical studies, which in his day usually included astrology, led him far afield. Acquisitiveness was never his, in full keeping with Ashmole's sense of acquisitiveness not to divulge this momentous secret! So the stone and its reputed secret still remain hidden away in their native nothingness.

The diary tells us in all seriousness that Ashmole received from William Backhouse, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship, a great secret, no less than "the true matter of the philosopher's stone." It was, of course, in full keeping with Ashmole's sense of acquisitiveness not to divulge this momentous secret! So the stone and its reputed secret still remain hidden away in their native nothingness.

The occasion for Ashmole's celebrity arrived through his friendship with John Tradescant, the younger, and but for this friendship his name would certainly not have been identified with the Museum at Oxford which is called after him, however closely it might have been associated with the learning of his time. In fairness to Ashmole, however, it must be admitted that there is another side to the picture. Had the friendship never arisen, Oxford for many years might have been without any such collection as that of which Ashmole's formed the nucleus. Also the collection of curios which he inherited from Tradescant was increased by various additions which he himself made to it. It must furthermore be placed to Ashmole's credit that Oxford is indebted to him for its possession of the library of that dabbler in astrology, William Lilly, who was one of Ashmole's great friends and who sold it to him. This library, which contains letters to Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and to which Butler refers in "Hudibras" that deals in destiny's dark counsels And sage opinions of the moon sells, now rests in the Bodleian at Oxford.

Tradescant's name has not been wholly lost to posterity, but it would be interesting to know how many people outside the botanical world are aware that the charming plant "Tradescantia," whose petals are sometimes purple, sometimes blush and sometimes white, and whose only fault is the overmodest way it has of retiring too much within its superabundant foliage and taking a siesta in the afternoon, was introduced from Virginia by the elder Tradescant. Both he and his son, the friend of Ashmole, were travelers as well as gardeners who combined natural history with their usual vocation. Both were gardeners "to the rose and lily Queen," Henrietta Maria, the consort of Charles I. One of the Ashmole MSS. is supposed to be the work of the elder Tradescant, and to be his description of "A Voiage of Ambassadors undertaken by the Right honorable Sr Dudley Digges in the year 1618." Whether it is so or not, this MS. is of interest as being the earliest known account in English of Russian plants. In his "Museum Tradescantium" Tradescant the younger published an account of the collection gathered together by himself and his father and housed in the building which was called his ark.

AMERICAN NOTES

One effect of the war and the demand for food conservation has been to increase sales of standard cook-books. Housewives are seeking advice as never before on how to buy and prepare food.

Irving Bacheller's "The Light in the Clearing" tells of an era in the development of the Mid-West with the same veracity and illumination that Edward Eggleston showed in his "Hoosier Schoolmaster" and that Mr. Howells has impressed upon his autobiographical writings with their narratives of a youth lived in Ohio when it was beginning to pass out of the pioneer stage.

A serviceable book for a limited constituency is Margaret Talbot-Jackson's "The Museum: A Manual of the Housing and Care of Art Collections."

Arthur Bullard's booklet, "Mobilizing America," has been given to every congressman and senator in Washington.

The address given by Prof. Williston Walker of Yale, on "The Coming of Yale College to New Haven" at the commemoration ceremonies last autumn has been printed and may be had from the Yale University Press.

A careful study of the financial administration of Great Britain made by Profs. W. F. and W. W. Willoughby and Prof. S. M. Lindsay has been made and published.

A copy of the original edition of Dickens' "Pickwick," once in the library of Capt. R. J. H. Douglass and sold from the collection of S. H. Austin of Philadelphia, brought \$4500 in a New York auction room recently.

Percy Mackaye says that for "sheer terrific tragedy" a play by Ridgely Torrence and rendered in New York by actors who are Negroes at the Garrick Theater has no equal among American dramatic works and no counterpart of its kind in any literature.

David Grayson's "Adventures in Contentment" has gone into its sixteenth edition.

The National Institute of Arts and Letters, which includes authors and artists has sent to the authors and artists of Russia a formal message of congratulation on the Russian revolution. George Kennan and Nicholas Murray Butler spoke at the meeting when this action was decided upon.

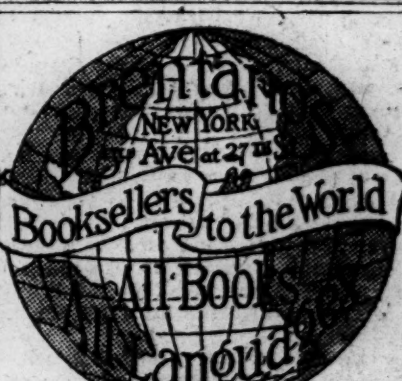
The latest book about the art of literary criticism from the hand of one whom many judges would name as the finest of the guild in the United States, William C. Brownell, is to be found in "Standards," just off the press.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College, who can be counted upon for at least one good book a year, has chosen "The Best Man I Know" for his topic. It is a composite picture that he draws.

The PRINCIPLES of
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MOTOR DRIVERS' ROAD TEST BILL FAILS TO PASS

Massachusetts Senate Rejects Measure and Also Proposal Relating to Pay of Certain Women Teachers in Boston

After a lengthy debate, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday rejected the bill providing that all applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles be required to pass a practical road test, by a roll-call vote of 13 to 18.

Senators Jackson of Lynn and Cavanaugh of Everett, in arguing for passage of the measure, said that the fee of the applicant would cover all the expense involved. Those opposed, including Senators Wilson of Boston and Gifford of Barnstable, declared that the additional requirement would cause a considerable expense, taking funds necessary for other improvements including new highways. They also asserted that the plan would be impracticable.

By a roll-call vote of 17 to 17, the Senate rejected the bill to authorize equal pay for women and men teachers in the public schools of Boston who perform similar work. On the rising vote nine stood in favor of passage and 19 in opposition.

The Senate passed to third reading, by a standing vote of 15 to 19, the bill to increase from \$10 to \$14 the maximum weekly payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The bill "to establish the qualifications for members of wage boards" was passed to be engrossed by a roll-call vote of 29 to 8. The bill prevents lawyers from serving on industrial wage boards chosen by the Minimum Wage Commission.

The Senate passed to its third reading the bill to exempt from taxation the retirement fund for the public school teachers in the city of Boston. It also ordered to its third reading the bill to authorize cities and towns to pay to their employees who enlist in the service of the United States the difference between their military and their municipal compensation.

On the motion of Senator Chamberlain, the bill allowing prisoners held in State prison to be paroled after they have served one-half of their sentence, rather than two-thirds under the present law, was referred to the next General Court.

The Special-Confidence Committee, which is trying to settle the dispute between the two branches over the bill for an inquiry into telephone rates and service in Massachusetts has not yet made its report. Yesterday, the Senate laid on the table two other bills for telephone inquiries pending the report from the Conference Committee.

In the House yesterday the bill to make attendance by minors between the ages of 14 and 16 at continuation schools compulsory, instead of permissive, was rejected by a rising vote of 37 to 86.

The bill to prohibit the use of "regular" party designations on independent nomination papers was passed to be engrossed, 147 to 62, on roll call. The bill has been passed by the Senate.

The adverse committee report on the bill to appropriate \$145,000 for improvements at Framingham Normal School was accepted after an animated debate.

RECENT ENGINEERS STRIKE AT BARROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Very little news has appeared in the papers so far as the strike of engineers at Barrow, which began on March 21 and ended early in April, is concerned. The following information on the development of the strike was issued by the press bureau before the men returned to work:

On March 21 a number of engineers employed at Barrow-in-Furness came out on strike. During the following days the number of strikers increased to a very large one, and the strike now affects practically all engineering shops in that area. The shipyards, as far as is known at present, are not affected. It is understood from reports of mass meetings, which took place on March 22, and March 25, that the cause of the trouble is alleged cutting of time-allowance for work done under the premium bonus system, and discontent with the rate fixing generally. In reply to inquiries, however, on March 21, the local trade union officials representing the men chiefly concerned, stated that, although they had heard a rumor that a strike was intended owing to grievances on the subjects mentioned, they had not been approached by the men in the matter, except in regard to two cases which were already receiving the attention of the district committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. According to information available the strike was organized by the shop stewards on their own initiative, and without the sanction or knowledge of the recognized trade unions.

At the mass meeting held on March 22, a resolution was carried to the effect that the chief rate fixer be dismissed and that the strike should continue until this had been done and the rate fixing adjusted. On March 23, the Minister of Labor held a conference of the executive officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other allied trades. As a result of that conference the trade unions there represented sent the following telegram to the men on strike in the district:

"The executive representatives of the allied engineering unions disapprove of the stoppage of work at Barrow and instruct members to resume work immediately; the matters in dispute to be referred to the Minister of Labor who agrees to have the question of alleged cutting of premium bonus time allowance considered and settled within seven days after resumption of work. The award to be made retrospective."

This telegram was approved by the Minister of Labor. On the same evening the executive officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other allied trades, proceeded to Barrow for the purpose of impressing upon the men the serious character of their action, and urging them to accept the offer made to them by the Minister of Labor. A mass meeting was held on Sunday, March 25, when the men's executive officials strongly advocated the men to resume work and to enter into negotiations with the Minister of Labor. The offer of the Minister of Labor was, however, rejected and a resolution passed to the effect that the men would stay on strike until their grievances were rectified.

On March 26 the matter was referred to the War Cabinet, who endorsed the attitude adopted by the Minister of Labor and the offer made by him. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law on the same evening. This statement also called attention to the fact that the interruption of the production of munitions of war occasioned by this strike was looked upon by the Government with the utmost anxiety, and declared that stoppage of work at this time, when other methods of settlement of disputes were open to the men and to the employers, could not be too strongly deprecated. Mr. Bonar Law concluded by supporting the request of the men's leaders as expressed in the telegram quoted above, and appealed urgently to the men in the nation's interests to resume work at once, when their complaint would be dealt with in accordance with the offer made by the Minister of Labor.

On March 27 the matter was referred to the War Cabinet, who endorsed the attitude adopted by the Minister of Labor and the offer made by him. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law on the same evening. This statement also called attention to the fact that the interruption of the production of munitions of war occasioned by this strike was looked upon by the Government with the utmost anxiety, and declared that stoppage of work at this time, when other methods of settlement of disputes were open to the men and to the employers, could not be too strongly deprecated. Mr. Bonar Law concluded by supporting the request of the men's leaders as expressed in the telegram quoted above, and appealed urgently to the men in the nation's interests to resume work at once, when their complaint would be dealt with in accordance with the offer made by the Minister of Labor.

On March 28 the matter was referred to the War Cabinet, who endorsed the attitude adopted by the Minister of Labor and the offer made by him. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law on the same evening. This statement also called attention to the fact that the interruption of the production of munitions of war occasioned by this strike was looked upon by the Government with the utmost anxiety, and declared that stoppage of work at this time, when other methods of settlement of disputes were open to the men and to the employers, could not be too strongly deprecated. Mr. Bonar Law concluded by supporting the request of the men's leaders as expressed in the telegram quoted above, and appealed urgently to the men in the nation's interests to resume work at once, when their complaint would be dealt with in accordance with the offer made by the Minister of Labor.

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On March 31 the matter was referred to the War Cabinet, who endorsed the attitude adopted by the Minister of Labor and the offer made by him. A statement to this effect was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law on the same evening. This statement also called attention to the fact that the interruption of the production of munitions of war occasioned by this strike was looked upon by the Government with the utmost anxiety, and declared that stoppage of work at this time, when other methods of settlement of disputes were open to the men and to the employers, could not be too strongly deprecated. Mr. Bonar Law concluded by supporting the request of the men's leaders as expressed in the telegram quoted above, and appealed urgently to the men in the nation's interests to resume work at once, when their complaint would be dealt with in accordance with the offer made by the Minister of Labor.

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JOHN L. BATES FOR PRESIDENT OF CONVENTION

Former Governor Is Being Considered in Political and State House Circles to Lead in Work of Revising Constitution

Former Gov. John L. Bates is being boomed in political and State House circles for the presidency of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which is scheduled to convene at the State Capitol June 6. Mr. Bates' experience as chief executive of the Commonwealth, backed by his earlier training as Speaker of the State House of Representatives, are being set forth by advocates of his election as well fitting him to handle the gavel in the convention. It is also being argued in his advantage that his political career is sufficiently removed from present-day politics to make him acceptable in a large degree to the rival factions of the present time.

Since neither side of the dominant issue of the convention, the initiative and referendum, is assured of a majority of the delegates elected Tuesday, it is believed that little weight will be attached by the delegates as a whole to efforts to have the election of president turn on this issue. Mr. Bates and Charles Francis Adams, another who has been proposed for the presidency, were on the anti-initiative slate, while former Gov. David I. Walsh, who has been proposed in Democratic circles for the presidency, was on the initiative and referendum slate.

The presence of John W. Cummings of Fall River, who had the highest total at the election, on both slates, appears to be proving a detriment as much as an asset in the consideration of him as a candidate for the presidency of the convention. Neither side is exactly certain whether he should be classed as a "progressive" or a "conservative," although his position regarding the initiative and referendum was made clear by him in a public statement before the election. He is said to be handicapped, too, because he has never held high State office and because his political activities have been within the minority political party.

Today's statements of the leaders of the pro and con sides of the initiative issue differ little from their claims of yesterday. The initiative side claims a clear majority and the "antis," while admitting they did not carry a majority who had publicly opposed the initiative and referendum, claimed that there was a substantial majority who had never pledged themselves in its behalf.

The Union for a Progressive Convention, the organization which led the movement for the initiative and referendum in the campaign, has issued a statement that its side secured 12 of the places for the Constitutional Convention at large, 33 from the congressional districts and 158 from the representative districts, making a total of 203 delegates. Only 161 delegates are necessary to secure a majority, and the union claims therefore to have 42 delegates more than are necessary for a majority.

The winners of the contest for delegates-at-large on the unofficial count are the same as those listed in Wednesday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. No changes are expected before the official tabulation is made, at least. There are only 332 votes difference between the totals of Patrick H. Jennings and Charles F. Choate Jr., the latter being ruled defeated on the unofficial count, and political circles are awaiting the official statement of these two totals with considerable interest.

Considerable credit is being given former Gov. Eugene N. Foss in political circles for receiving 73,941 votes in view of the public statements by him on certain controversial issues which were "dodged" by many other candidates, and in view of the fact that he was not on either the initiative or the anti-initiative slate.

Much comment is also heard regarding the high position among the winners held by Matthew Hale, who is not a member of either of the leading political parties of the State. He ran seventh, securing a place next to former Governor Bates. He was on the initiative slate and also the slate of eight candidates who were said to favor the anti-initiative amendment.

Already petitions for recount of the vote cast in the Constitutional Convention election Tuesday have been filed with the Boston Election Commissioners by candidates in the Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Suffolk districts, and there are indications that others are coming shortly.

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ADVANTAGES OF U. S. COURTS TO PORTO RICO SEEN

Trial of Cases in Boston Showing Inhabitants of Island Possessions the Fairness of System Afforded by Government

That the inhabitants of the island possessions of the United States, nearly all of whom are of Spanish descent, are awakening to the advantages by a democratic Government for free and fair trials of disputes and of obtaining unbiased judgments from courts of last resort, is shown in the suit of two Porto Ricans against a sugar company in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston for final adjudication. Incidentally the suit, one of a score sent to Boston from Porto Rico, also shows that the island courts do not as yet realize the difficulty which confronts judges in the United States in deciding cases without sufficient evidence regarding the dispute, intelligent briefs of the questions involved and citations bearing upon them, and also in the poor translations of the testimony and pleadings.

Another development in the hearing of the sugar company case in Boston was the fact that, while the inhabitants of Porto Rico are willing to take advantage of the courts in the settlement of their disputes, they still have considerable fear of the power of the judges and the court officers. Whether this is a relic of Spanish rule on the island, now nearly 20 years removed, did not appear at the hearing in Boston. It was stated, however, that only recently a Porto Rican farmer appeared suddenly in court, in fear and trembling, declaring that he was innocent of any crime only to discover that the summons which had been served upon him by a court officer was for jury duty and did not in any way reflect upon his character. His fear was turned to joy when he found that he was to help settle a dispute between two of his neighbors.

Nearly 10 years ago, Jose Maria Torres Pastoria and his wife, Facunda Silva, owners of three pieces of rural property in a suburb of Arecibo, P. R., gave the Plazuela Sugar Company of Arecibo permission to lay railroad tracks across their land, in order that the company might ship sugar cane from various farms in the interior to its factory. The company made no offer of payment for the right to lay tracks, which the farmer and his wife believed was to be for a period of six months only, but which the counsel for the company claims was in perpetuity.

The sugar company operated this line of railroad for nearly eight years before the farmer and his wife, after calling the attention of the officials of the company to the alleged promise of a six months' tenure, finally carried the case to the courts. The trial of the case even in the lower or District Court of Arecibo was difficult because of the age of Senor Pastoria and his wife and their inability to read or write. They claimed that their property had been damaged and that the railroad had caused their livestock to stray away, and often necessitated their paying fines when some of their cattle became impounded.

The District Court of Arecibo decided in favor of the sugar company, but the

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There are but three essential points of difference to be reconciled in conference: The age limit, the Roosevelt amendment, the prohibition amendments. House conferees include Representatives Dent, Field, Quinn, Kahn and Anthony, while Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock and Warren represent the Senate.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES SHARP BREAK

All Classes of Securities Sell Off Briskly and Substantial Losses Are Recorded—Railroads, Industrials and Bonds Drop

Decided weakness characterized the New York stock market during the greater part of the first half hour today. The railroads as a class were among the largest losers, with Delaware & Hudson one of the weakest. St. Paul, New York Central, Reading and Union Pacific were other leaders in the decline. Bethlehem Steel "B" lost three points, and other features for substantial reactions included American Can, Central Leather, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Crucible Steel, International Mercantile Marine shares, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Iron & Steel, United States Steel common, Utah Copper and Wilson & Company.

Gulf common, Shoe Machinery common and United Fruit led the general Boston stock list lower in the early dealings today.

Both markets were still weaker at 10:30 a. m. Delaware & Hudson added another point to its loss.

Foreign Government bonds became decidedly weak. City of Paris sold off 1½ before midday. Other issues were correspondingly weak. Stocks showing the greatest declines were not confined to any particular group. United States Steel again was the leader. It opened off a point at 11:44, improved slightly and then dropped a point. Sears-Roebuck was off 3 points at the opening at 17½ and dropped to 17½ before midday. Third Avenue opened up ½ at 24½ and declined to 24½, a new low. Losses of 2 points or more were recorded at midday by Baldwin, Central Leather, Bethlehem Steel "B," Mexican Petroleum, New York Central and Reading.

On the local exchange Swift opened unchanged at 15½ and dropped to 15½. United Fruit sold off 2 points to 13½. Gulf, after opening down 1½ at 59, improved to 59½ and then declined to 58½. The copper generally were weak.

A further sharp break in prices occurred in the early afternoon. Delaware & Hudson sold down to 108½ before the beginning of the last hour, a loss of more than seven points for the day. Other rails also were heavy. The local market also was weak.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Alaska Ju.....	6	6	6	6
Allis-Chalmers.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	24	24
Allis-Chalmers.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	82	82
Am Ag Chem.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am B Sugar.....	93	93	91 1/2	92
Am Can.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	44	44 1/2
Am Can pf.....	104	104	104	104
Am Car Fr.....	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Cot Oil.....	41	41	41	41
Am H & L.....	13	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	58	58 1/2
Am Ice Sec.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Linseed.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Linsd pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Loco.....	65	65	65	65 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelt.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	97	97 1/2
Am Smelt pf.....	113	113	113	113
Am SSec pf.....	100	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am SSec pf.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am Steel.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
Am Sugar.....	111	111	110	110
Am Sugar pf.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	124	124	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen.....	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Wrtp.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Zinc.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Anacosta.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Asso Oil.....	62	62	62	62
Atchaf.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	100
Atchaf pf.....	98	98	98	98
Atl Br & Atl.....	16	16	16	16
At Gulf.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
At Gulf pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	98	98
Bald Loco.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53
Balt & Ohio.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B & Ohio pf.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Barrett Co.....	109	109	109	109
Barrett pf.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Battipias.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	117 1/2	119 1/2
Beth Steel pf.....	120	120	120	120
BFGoodrich.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.....	107	107	107	107
Brook R T.....	61	61 1/2	59 1/2	60
Butte & Sup.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Cal Petrol.....	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Cal & Arizona.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Can Pacific.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Car. Clin. Ohio.....	25	25	24	24
Ct Leather.....	85	85	82 1/2	83 1/2
Cerro de Pasco.....	35	35	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
C C & St L.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
C C & St Paul.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
C & W West.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chl R & W.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chl R & W pf.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	33	33
Chl R & W pf.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67
C R I & P.....	80	80	80	80
Chl R & W pf.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chl Peabody.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chile Cop.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Chino Cop.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Col Fuel.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col South.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Col Gas & El.....	41	41	40	40 1/2
Con Can.....	93	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Con Gas.....	113	113	112 1/2	113
Corn Prod.....	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	24
Corn Prod pf.....	100	100	100	100
Cruc Steel.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	61
Cruc Steel pf.....	107	107	107	107
Cub-Am Sp.....	196	196	196	196
Cub-Am Sp pf.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Cuban C Sugar.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Cuban CS pf.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Chan Motor.....	66	66	66	66
Denver.....	11	11	11	11
Del & Huds.....	113	114	106 1/2	108 1/2
Del & Huds.....	224	224	224	224
Dome Min.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Driggs-Sea.....	76	76 1/2	75	75
D S & A pf.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	40	40	39	39 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gac Wil & W.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gen Electric.....	162 1/2	162 1/2	161	161
Gen Motors N.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	104	104 1/2
G Motors pf.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Georgia & Ala.....	52	52	52	52
Gt Nor Ore.....	32	32	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gt Nor pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Green Can.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gulf States.....	123	123	120	120
Harv Cor.....	77	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Harv of N J.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	111	111
Harv of N J pf.....	115	115	115	115
Inspiration.....	56	56	54 1/2	55
Int Central.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Int Con Cor.....	10	10	9 1/2	10
Int C Cor pf.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Ag Corp.....	52	52	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int Mer Mar.....	27	27	26	26 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.....	78	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
In Nickel Ct.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
In Paper.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
In Paper pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Kan City So.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Kan C So pf.....	54	54	54	54
Kelley Tires.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Kenne Cop.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45
Lack Steel.....	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lee R & T.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lehigh Val.....	62	62	60 1/2	62
Long Island.....	41	41	41	41
Louis & N.....	130	130	126 1/2	126 1/2
Mackay Cos.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Mackay pf.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Max Motor.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.....	31	31	31	31
Mex Petrol.....	89	89 1/2	86 1/2	87
Miami.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39
Mdval Steel.....	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
MSP & SSM.....	107	107	107	107
Mo & K T.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo & K T pf.....	12	12	12	12

*Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY POINTS

John Young, signal engineer of the Boston & Maine, has a force of signalmen installing concrete foundations for mechanically controlled signals at Ayer Junction on the Fitchburg division.

A special New Haven train with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission aboard, left South Station at 9 o'clock this morning for Hanover and southeast Massachusetts territory. Joseph I. Thorne, assistant yard master of the Thorne Terminal Company at South Station, is spending a leave of absence at Salem, N. H.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Maine is installing a large transfer freight yard at Ayer Junction.

Boston members of the Women's Board of Missions, occupied reserved Boston & Maine equipment attached to the Canadian Pacific express from North Station at 9 o'clock this morning, en route to Manchester, N. H. Returning the party will leave Manchester at 4:25 p. m.

The Boston & Maine provided special service from North Station to Marblehead and return last night for the M. I. T. aero club.

General Manager B. R. Pollock, of the Boston & Maine, announced last evening the following appointments effective at once: George H. Folger to the newly created office as assistant general superintendent with headquarters at North Station. J. P. Quilly, superintendent of the terminal division, vice Mr. Folger; W. F. Whitcomb, superintendent of milk, mail and express, vice Mr. Quilly.

The car department of the New Haven is assembling at Pemberton the Nantasket Beach branch motor and open car equipment.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
meek	98	98	98	98
lmeez	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am AgCh	95	95	95	95
Am AgCh pf.	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Amosk pf.	95	95	95	95
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel	124	124	122 1/2	123 1/2
T & T 2nd pt 70 ..	70	70	70	70
Am Woolen	49	49	49	49
Am Wool pf.	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Am Zinc	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Anacosta	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Ariz Com	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Art Metal Cn.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Atl Gulf & W.	99 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Atl Gulf pf.	61	61	61	61
B & A	169	169	169	169
Bonanza	250	250	250	250
Bst Eleva.	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
Boston & Ma.	37	37	35	36
Cal & Ariz	77 1/2	77 1/2	76	76
Cal & Hecla	540	540	540	540
Conn River	125	125	125	125
Cop Range	60 1/2	61	59 1/2	59 1/2
Davis Daly	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dom Coal pf.	88	88	88	88
East Butte	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Edison Elec.	193 1/2	193 1/2	193	193
Fitchburg	67 1/2	67	67	67
Franklin	7	7	7	7
Gen Elec.	162	162	162	162
Indiana	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Isl Cr Coal	66	66	66	66
Isle Royale	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lake Copper	12	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Maine Cent	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Mason Val	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Mass Elec.	21	21	21	21
Mass Gas	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Mayflower	2	2	2	2
Mergthal.	148	148	148	148
Mohawk	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
N Arcadian	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
N Y N & H	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
North Butte	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
O Colony M	2	2	2	2
Old Dom	59	59	59	59
Oscoda	84	84	83	83
Pac Mills	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Pond Cr Coal	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Punta Sugar	35	35	35	35
Quincy	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Reece But.	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Reece FM	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rutland pf.	30	30	27 1/2	27 1/2
Santa Fe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Shannon	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
St Marys	78	78	78	78
Sup & Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Swift & Co.	158 1/2	158 1/2	155 1/2	156
T G Plant pf.	103	103	103	103
Torrington	63	63	62	62
Torrington pf.	32	32	32	32
Trinity	4	4	4	4
United Fruit	134	134 1/2	133	133 1/2
U Shoe Mac.	54 1/2	55	54	54
U Shoe M pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
U Smelt	55	55 1/2	54	54 1/2
U Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
U Steel	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114
U Apex	2	2	2	2
U Cons.	15	15	15	15
U Metal	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
U Tura	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
U Tnd End.	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
U Tnd End pf.	72	72	72	72
U Union	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WAR CAUSES
FALLING OFF
IN TRADING

Marked Decline in Stock Market
Business Follows Outbreak of
Hostilities Between the United
States and Germany

The first month of the war between the United States and Germany witnessed prices falling along an uncertain course, with closing figures substantially lower than the March final. There was a marked diminution in trading, New York share dealings showing a falling off of 22 per cent from the previous month and the Boston market was nearly 40 per cent less active.

The steady decline was naturally due to the shock of the declaration of war upon Germany and was not stemmed until April 11. Ralls declined more than 60 points to their average low on April 10 and then recovered only 1½ points. Belief that the roads are in line for a 15 per cent advance in freight rates had a stimulating effect.

The industrial, however, except for sharp and brief recoveries, continued to sag to the April low on the 24th, the persistent selling being attributed to fear of heavy war taxes. The motor and shipping stocks were under heavy pressure, the former because of general belief that automobile companies would be hard hit by the tax levies and attendant economies, while the latter because of the possibility of similar action by the United States Government depressed the marine shares. Enthusiasm by the astonishing Steel Corporation earnings and increased dividend on the common stock, a sharp rebound occurred in the final week.

The copper share average paralleled that of the industrials and closed at a net loss of 1½ for the month. The lack of interest in the metal stocks is reflected in the dullness of the Boston stock exchange.

In Boston it was one of the quietest Aprils on record, trading being the lightest for any similar month in six years, and one has to go back to the pre-war period of July, 1914, to find any month so dull. The New York share trading was the heaviest with one exception for any April in five years.

The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	20	20	20
	Apr	Mar	Jan
Apr high	96.05	96.66	93.84
Apr low	95.05	96.66	93.84
Apr closing	96.80	93.23	96.51
Net dec for April	3.53	2.68	1.12
March high	102.30	98.29	60.02
March low	96.53	91.10	56.60
Net adv for March	1.96	4.35	.66
Shares	New York	Boston	Philad'a
April	14,800,200	390,376	246,935
March	16,116,900	629,276	394,036
February	14,357,794	580,682	350,749
January	16,920,406	737,044	403,520
April, 1916	12,716,800	766,285	229,071
Bonds			
April	103,516,520	918,900	2,161,920
March	17,968,500	880,000	1,679,635
February	24,216,000	1,048,000	1,970,700
January	118,990,000	1,909,400	2,449,500
April, 1916	77,389,500	966,288	1,425,300

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Amoskeag

Amoskeag

Amoskeag

Amoskeag

Amoskeag

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NEW HAVEN ROAD
SUBSIDIARIES
IN
PROCESS OF SALE

Negotiations on Looking to Disposal of Rhode Island Co. and Shore Line Railway Co.

It is admitted in New Haven railroad circles that the Rhode Island company, its subsidiary operating the trolley system of that State, is for sale and that sale to the Shore Line Electric Railway Company, whose chief stockholder is Morton F. Plant of New London, is fairly probable. Negotiations are said to be in progress.

The New Haven owns all the stock of the Rhode Island company, but on Nov. 1, 1914, these holdings were transferred to five federal trustees under decree of the Federal Court. These trustees are to exercise their best efforts to sell the securities before July 1, 1915.

Although this is yet more than two years away the New Haven is anxious to realize some cash as soon as possible from the sale of certain subsidiaries in order to help its financial position. It had hoped that conditions might be favorable enough to pay off the \$450,000 notes, which mature in April, 1918, in this manner, but the entrance of the United States into the war and the unsatisfactory market conditions make this doubtful. Thus the New Haven is seeking authority to issue \$500,000 of preferred stock.

The Rhode Island Company did fairly well in the year ended Dec. 31 last. Its operating revenue increased \$759,613, compared with 1915 and net increased \$471,345. Surplus after all deductions was \$303,318, equivalent to 3.14 per cent on the \$9,685,500 stock. In 1915 calendar year there was a deficit after charges.

The income account of the Rhode Island Company for the year ended Dec. 31, the fiscal year having been changed to coincide with the calendar year follows:

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$5,811,996	\$759,613
Operating expenses	3,721,569	288,258
Net operating revenue	2,090,426	471,345
Taxes	504,662	18,903
Operating income	1,585,764	453,041
Other income	118,964	264
Gross income	1,704,728	453,305
Deductions	1,401,410	\$22,105
Net income	\$303,318	\$471,345

*Decrease. †Equivalent to 3.13 per cent on \$9,685,500 stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$30,968,287	\$1,440,214
Operating expenses	11,445,472	\$319,447
Net income	\$19,522,815	\$1,120,767

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	\$5,012,467	\$1,778,934
Net income	1,181,568	\$1,705,254

New York Central (excluding Boston & Albany)

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$17,158,064	\$405,512
Operating expenses	5,155,374	\$1,819,225
Net income	\$11,992,690	\$1,792,286

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	\$4,693,785	\$1,792,286
Net income	1,607,792	\$6,275,541

Boston & Albany

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$1,778,685	\$105,319
Operating expenses	54,583	149,406
Net income	\$1,724,102	\$105,319

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	\$4,882,748	\$62,502
Net income	456,362	\$62,502

Michigan Central

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$4,185,968	\$490,419
Operating expenses	60,146	553,360
Net income	\$4,125,822	\$490,419

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	11,697,331	1,369,443
Net income	786,381	1,790,062

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$4,115,346	\$238,619
Operating expenses	498,170	\$189,777
Net income	\$3,617,176	\$42,842

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	11,488,058	\$47,883
Net income	435,634	\$1,287,577

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$2,053,696	\$24,453
Operating expenses	483,735	\$384,218
Net income	\$1,569,961	\$24,453

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	5,542,219	\$52,218
Net income	1,089,786	\$1,210,612

Hocking Valley

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$756,266	\$210,638
Operating expenses	188,775	136,574
Net income	\$567,491	\$76,964

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	2,050,613	\$55,274
Net income	439,326	\$201,237

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$4,049,275	\$3,576,092
Operating expenses	1,450,443	1,338,625
Net income	\$2,598,832	\$2,237,467

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	11,550,090	\$999,465
Net income	4,157,707	\$4,475,522

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$7,044,183	\$6,239,646
Operating expenses	2,714,915	1,726,700
Net income	\$4,329,268	\$4,512,946

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

Operating revenue	2,410,953	1,445,240
Net income	\$2,837,398	\$1,711,802

Surplus

Surplus	\$1,919,967	\$16,550
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NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1916	Increase
Operating revenue	\$1,239,707	\$67,074
Operating expenses	179,541	\$151,305
Net income	\$1,060,166	\$151,305

Operating revenue for the year ended Dec. 31 to March 31—

REAL ESTATE

Papers have just gone to record today from Stewart C. Woodworth, owner of the property at 204 Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay. This is a four-story brick residence, standing on 3277 square feet of land, all assessed for \$48,000, which includes \$22,700 that applies to the land. The purchaser is Elinor Blanchard.

Another deed placed on record describes a four-story residence property at 10 Fairfield Street, purchased by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, from Archibald Blanchard, deed coming through William J. Stober. This estate is assessed for \$20,000, including \$7600 carried on 1392 square feet of land.

NEW 11-STORY OFFICE BUILDING

Through the purchase just closed by George W. Harvey of the George W. Harvey Company, who took title from the Hunnewell estate to two parcels of land making a total of 11,128 square feet, fronting Chauncy Street, also Harrison Avenue extension, the way is being prepared for another 11-story office building for Boston. The parcel at 89-99 Chauncy contains 8728 square feet of land taxed at \$209,500 and the parcel at 21 Harrison Avenue extension has 2400 square feet taxed on a valuation of \$67,200; the total assessment of this latter parcel being \$95,000 including the building.

SOUTH END TRANSACTION

Harris Wolfe has purchased another improved property in the South End, taking title to a four-story and basement well front brick house and lot of land, containing 2562 square feet. The location is at 706 Tremont Street, and is taxed in the name of George H. Day for \$12,500, which includes \$7000 carried on the land.

SALE OF BRIGHTON ESTATE

Title to the frame dwelling and 4212 square feet of land situated 7 Montefern Avenue, Brighton, has changed hands. The total assessment is \$6800 of which \$800 is land value. Clara A. Pendleton was the grantor, and Martin Coll is the new owner.

DORCHESTER PURCHASES

Elizabeth Carey has purchased from Lena Carlson, the frame house and lot of land at 569 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, assessed for \$7100. Of this amount \$1000 is carried on the 3900 square feet of land.

Another transaction was closed and deed placed on record by Daniel J. Mackey and wife, who purchased from Annie L. Rodd the frame house and 2934 square feet of land at 108 Florida Street, assessed for \$6000 with \$800 of it on the lot.

Final papers have gone to record from Annie M. Whipple James E. Thompson, who buys the frame house and 3671 square feet of land at 2 Puritan Avenue, Dorchester. This parcel is assessed for \$3200, including \$700 taxed on the lot.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Cumington St., 30-38, 42-50, Ward 8; Cumington Real Estate Trust, Funk & Wilcox; brick mercantile and brick garage.

Albany St., 217, Seneca St., 45, Oneida St., 45, Ward 6; Barnett Krivitsky, F. Hooper Co.; brick mfg. Co.

Hyde Park Ave., 307, Ward 22; F. M. Gilliland, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.

Hewlett St., 57, Ward 23; Lincoln A. Jones; frame garage.

Chelsea St., 27-29, Ward 4; J. R. Schofield et al.; alter stores and apartments.

Milk St., 173, Ward 5; F. W. Hunnewell et al.; alter stores and apartments.

Main St., 219, Ward 3; Annie M. Rand; alter store.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled For The Christian Science Monitor, May 3

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Abe Breslaw; U. S. Baltimore—The Mills of G. T. Mills Shoe Co.; Tour.

Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Cleveland—Max Krohngold; U. S. Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson of Long & Davidson; U. S.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart & Davies Shoe Co.; Essex.

Lynchburg, Va.—Edward F. Haley; Essex.

Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

New York—Ellis Barf; U. S. Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S. Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.

Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.

Richmond, Va.—C. Patterson Jr. of Steuben Footwear Shoe Co.; Tour.

Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Reedy of Welmsdorf Lubin & Co.; Avery.

San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.

St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schultz & Co.; Parker.

Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

New Orleans—C. H. Frye of Apex Shoe Factory; Essex.

New York—Max Brill of Morgenstern & Brill; Thorn.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

MARINE INSURANCE RATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance rates to Liverpool averaged 3½ per cent, Havre 10 per cent Bordeaux 9 per cent and Mediterranean 15 per cent. Coastwise shipments are being negotiated at ¼ to ½ per cent per trip.

GOVERNMENT
DEMAND FOR
THE METALS

Plans Shaping for Purchases of Iron, Steel, Copper, Spelter and Other Metals by United States and Entente

At the meeting of the steel manufacturers on April 26 to arrange for apportioning Government orders for war purposes it came out that 610,000 tons of plates, shapes and bars would be required for schedules already made up, while in all forms of steel the year's requirements are put at 1,100,000 tons, says the Iron Age. At the 2.90c price for plates and 2.50c for shapes and bars some of the smaller manufacturers, buying raw material at market prices, could scarcely come out even.

The steel trade has noted with great interest the intimations from informed sources that the Government's next purchases of copper will pay substantially the market price, instead of exacting the sweeping concessions recently made. The decision is highly significant. Wages based on sliding scale agreements are involved, as is also the prosperity of industries which it is proposed to tax heavily for war purposes.

That plans are plainly shaping up for the purchases of iron and steel, copper, spelter and all other metals by the United States Government and the Entente Allies in combination is the outstanding fact in the situation today. That will mean that the industries involved will not be and must not be sacrificed and that the Government, in putting itself alongside its allies, will be willing to pay prices which will maintain and not disturb the present condition of its leading industries.

While little can be said on this matter at present, its bearing on steel market conditions in the remainder of the war is highly important, the chief factor of uncertainty in the past month having been the effect of the concessions the Entente Allies were likely to ask on their future steel purchases.

Prices of pig iron, semifinished steel and of several forms of finished steel have advanced in the past week. While the shipping problem has grown more serious, resales of material intended for export, for which vessel room could not be found, have been in nearly all cases at higher than original prices.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	2½	2½
do cdfs	2½	2½
Big Ledge	3	3½
Boston & Montana	68	68
Butte C & Z	10½	10½
Calumet & Jerome	1½	1½
Canada Copper	14½	14½
Chev Motors	10½	10½
Cong Arizona	2½	2½
Cosden Co	12½	13
Cosden O & G	12½	13
Dundee Arizona	1	1½
Federal Oil	5	5½
First Natl Copper	2	2½
Goldfield Cons	51	54
Gold Warrior	60	70
Gracia	5	8
Green Monster	1½	1½
Hela Mining	7½	7½
Hove Sound	5½	6
Jerome Verde	1½	1½
Jerome Victor	1½	1½
Jumbo	39	41
Lake Torpedo Boat	7½	8
Magma Copper	44½	47
Majestic	29	31
Marlin Arms	75	80
Max Munitions	50	55
Metrol	1	1½
Met Petrol	1	1½
Midwest Oil	77	78
Mohican	9½	9½
Mojave	29	31
Mother Lode	29	31
Nancy Hanks	1½	1½
Nipissing	7½	7½
Perless	13	14½
Rex Cons	31	33
Sapulpa Ref	9½	9½
Seneca	10	10½
Squoyah Oil	21½	21½
Steel Alloys	7½	8
Stewart Min	25½	25½
Submarine Boat	25½	25½
Success Min	42	42
United Motors	31½	31½
United Verde Cons	36	37
United W Oil	3½	3½
U S Steam	5½	5½
Victoria	10½	11½
Zinc Concent	23	23½

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OHIO STATE HAS FINE CHANCE TO WIN BIG TITLE

Victory Over University of Illinois Saturday Should Put Western Conference Baseball Championship Beyond Doubt

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ohio State	9	1	1.000
Indiana	7	3	.700
Northwestern	3	2	.600
Illinois	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	.500
Purdue	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The least that Ohio State University can do in the Western Conference baseball race now is to tie for the championship, and there is a prospect that the team will not stop at that, but will go right on and bring the honors home clear-cut to Ohio. The Western Conference athletic world will not have to wait long for the decision. Illinois and Ohio meet again this Saturday at Columbus. There is no telling what will happen, of course, in a college ball game or any ball game for that matter, but since Ohio State has the best pitcher in the league, the strongest lot of hitters and the confidence of one victory over the Illinois, the chances are fair that their line will repeat at home what it did at Urbana last week. If this comes to pass, Ohio State will have marked an athletic year in 1916-17 that it may be many seasons again in duplicating, piling a baseball victory on top of a football championship. In the opening game of the year at Urbana Friday Capt. V. B. Wright showed that he was again in the splendid trim of last year, when picked up as the premier right-handed pitcher of the league. It was due largely to his work in the box that Ohio State in 1916 held undisputed title to second place, next to the Illinois. Resuming this season, Wright held the champions safe except in two innings, pinning them down to three runs while his own men were getting seven. His skill was attested in that not a single man of Coach Huff's clever drilling stole a base, though Ohio slipped over two. Meanwhile Wright was striking out nine while three Illinois pitchers were apparently having difficulty in getting four strike-outs. The Illinois piled up 10 hits off Wright, but he kept them fairly scattered and at the same time his own team was getting 11. At Chicago the next day Ohio gathered 12 hits. This latter game is not a tremendous criterion, for the Maroons have no pitcher.

The meat of this batch of statistics is that the strong batting of the Ohioans which was very noticeable last spring, has continued through into this season, abetted by the same excellent pitching, so that the nine is up to the mark or better than that of 1916. The champions, however, have fallen off. They miss Capt. John Bradley behind the bat. It is doubtful if in the last three years "passed ball" has been written into the Illinois summaries as it was last Friday. The pitcher they started against Ohio, Leo Klein '17, was knocked out after three innings. So many veterans graduated last spring that Athletics Director George Huff recognized he had a huge task to build another winning team this spring. He is doubtless handicapped in having his two big games come right at the start, a fresh team against a lot of veterans. Yet anybody who knows Illinois baseball knows what winning; teams Mr. Huff has organized there. On paper their green team, despite its few first class veterans, looks as good as gone; but there will be a great many Western Conference sport followers, who have gotten used to seeing the Illinois in the baseball championship, immensely surprised if Coach Huff's boys do not play way above themselves in their last chance next Saturday and break even with the Ohioans.

The league will have an opportunity this week to see what sort of stuff the Indiana team is made of. In Capt. P. Ridley '17, the Indians, who stand at the top of the race with Ohio State today, passes probably the next best pitcher in the conference. In the official baseball record Coach H. O. Page of the University of Chicago picks him as pitcher on his second conference team of 1916. Ridley got a fine start this spring by downing the Northwestern nine, but the Purple in general attribute their defeat to the hard ride they had to get to Indiana, and outside of Ridley think that Purdue has a better ball team. They will have a fine chance to prove their contention when Indiana takes the trip and the Purple plays at home tomorrow. The next day the Indiana nine plays at Iowa City. If Captain Ridley leads his pitch to a double victory this week it will add very considerably to the race. Indiana will then have a chance of disputing first place with Illinois and Ohio State. The meeting between the two leading pitchers, when Ohio State visits Indiana a week from Saturday, should bring out a fine battle. Incidentally, it was Indiana which took the only game away from Illinois last season, a 13-inning struggle which finally went to Indiana 3-2.

Northwestern is trying to get the Wisconsin dates vacated on the Ohio State schedule.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Nashville 1, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 7, Memphis 6.
New Orleans 7, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 10, Mobile 3.

TITLE WRESTLING ENTRIES TO CLOSE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In announcing that the entries for the United States national wrestling championships would close tomorrow, Secretary-Treasurer F. W. Ruben said that this probably would be the last championship conducted by the Amateur Athletic Union until after the war. The winners of events on May 11 and 12 at Atlantic City will therefore retain their titles until such time as the championships are resumed.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT FOR RED CROSS THIS AFTERNOON

Leading Women Players Will Meet at West Side Club—Big Matches on for Saturday

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first of the "endless chain" lawn tennis tournaments for women, in aid of the Red Cross war fund, will be played this afternoon at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, with 16 of the most prominent players in the Metropolitan district taking part, including Miss Marie Wagner, national indoor champion; Miss Helen Bernhardt, Miss Ethel Tyndale, Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Helen Alexander, Miss Gertrude Hill, Miss Mordecai, Miss Edith Bagg, Miss Bessie Holden, and Mrs. D. C. Mills.

NEW YORK DEFEATS LAFAYETTE BY 8-7

EASTON, Pa.—Costly errors by Lafayette in the ninth inning, after they apparently had the game well clinched, gave New York University an 8 to 7 victory on March Field here Wednesday afternoon. After leading all the way, Lafayette erred in the support of Pitcher Mummert in the final inning.

With none out, Smith dropped an easy fly in left field, and Welles and Anderson each let easy grounders roll away, filling the bases with New York runners without a hit being registered. Then Mummert became erratic, and three safe hits in succession, the last a triple, sent five New York men in.

SIDNEY TILDEN TO LEAD PENN EIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mechanical Tilden, a junior in the mechanical engineering course, has been elected captain of next year's University of Pennsylvania crew. The selection met with the approval of Coach Joe Wright.

COLBY BASEBALL DATES REPLACED

WATERVILLE, Me.—Three dates, previously canceled, were restored to the Colby College baseball schedule Wednesday. They are May 23 and 24 with University of Vermont at Burlington, and May 25 with Holy Cross at Worcester.

PETER WOOD SIGNS CONTRACT

PORTLAND, Me.—Peter Wood, brother of Joseph, formerly of the Boston Red Sox, has been signed by M. J. Gerry, manager of the Portland Eastern League team. He is a right-handed pitcher. He won 23 and lost nine games, while with Portsmouth in the Virginia League last year, and was with Newark a short time this spring, being sent to Portland for experience.

ANNAPOLIS ATHLETE RESIGNS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—F. A. Westphal of Rhode Island, a member of the second class of midshipmen at Annapolis Academy, has resigned. He had been a member of the football squad for two years and was regarded as one of the leading candidates for halfback on the varsity eleven next fall.

CHICAGO TRACK TEAM DEFEATS NORTHWESTERN

Victors Have Easy Time, and Score Is 95 to 40—Winners Will Lose Star Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—The University of Chicago track team easily defeated the Northwestern University athletes at Northwestern Field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 95 to 40. This was the last performance for Capt. John Barker, E. P. Williams, James Bell and Hubert James of Northwestern, who sail for the English service at the end of this week. The war excitement has had a fatal result on the Purple athletes.

F. G. Smart '19 of Northwestern was the high point winner, gathering in four first places for a total of 20 points. He also broke three Northwestern records. He clipped one-fifth of a second off the old Northwestern record for the 220-yard dash made by Linn in 1912. In the 120-yard high hurdles, Smart traveled the distance in 16 2-5s, clipping a fifth of a second off the former record. The other record was made in the 220-low hurdles when Smart cut 1 3-5s off the former Northwestern record held by Thayer.

Chicago did not have much competition in the shotgun or long distance runs. P. W. Graham was the high-point winner for the Maroons with 13 points. Conditions were unfavorable for the track athletes to show at their best. Nevertheless the meet was more interesting than the score would indicate. A fair crowd was on hand to cheer the athletes in their efforts. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Feuerstein, Chicago, first; Brinkman, Chicago, second. Time—10.5s.

220-Yard Dash—Smart, Northwestern, first; Feuerstein, Chicago, second. Time—22s.

440-Yard Dash—Clark, Chicago, first; Williams, Northwestern, second. Time—52.5s.

880-Yard Run—Jones, Chicago, first; Otis, Chicago, second. Time—2m. 35s.

1-Mile Run—Toney, Chicago, first; Swett, Chicago, second. Time—1m. 38s.

2-Mile Run—Snyder, Chicago, first; Powers, Chicago, second. Time—9m. 55s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Smart, Northwestern, first; Graham, Chicago, second. Time—16.5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Smart, Northwestern, first; Bent, Chicago, second. Time—24.5s.

Running High Jump—Fisher, Chicago, first; James, Northwestern, and Graham, Chicago, tied for second. Height—5ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Smart, Northwestern, first; Graham, Chicago, second. Distance—22ft. 2 1/2in.

Pole Vault—Graham, Chicago, first; Fisher, Chicago, second. Height—11ft. 3 1/2in.

Shotput—Gorgas, Chicago, first; Fisher, Chicago, second. Distance—37ft. 7in.

Hammer Throwing—Brosch, Chicago, first; Heiss, Northwestern, second. Distance—128ft.

Discus—Gorgas, Chicago, first; Heiss, Northwestern, second. Distance—119ft.

Javelin Throw—Hancock, Northwestern, first; Grossman, Chicago, second. Distance—138ft.

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PICKUPS

Yesterday was the first time this season two shutouts were made in the American League in one day.

Vaughn of the Chicago Cubs has pitched two two-hit games this season, yesterday's being 10 innings.

Outfielder Paskert is not doing much batting this spring, having made only one hit in his last 29 trips to the plate.

Outfielder James Thorpe proved his worth to Cincinnati yesterday when his hit brought in the winning run for his side in the tenth inning.

The veteran Ames still pitches championship baseball for St. Louis. Yesterday he turned in a two-hit game against Pittsburgh and secured a shut-out.

Vitt returned to the Detroit American lineup yesterday for the first time this year and celebrated his appearance by making two hits in three times at bat.

The margin between first and second places in the National League tightened up some yesterday, only 2 1/2 games now separating the first and second teams.

Toney of Cincinnati is now in the no-hit, no-run class. They appear to be coming thick and fast this spring. His record is the best to date as it covers 10 innings.

Toney is the first pitcher in the National League to get two shutouts to his credit this season. His first one was against St. Louis April 12, when he allowed only three hits.

For brilliant baseball competition it would be hard to better that record Chicago-Cincinnati game. When two pitchers can go nine innings without allowing a hit or run, it is pretty near maximum efficiency.

Brooklyn was the last team in the National League to be credited with a home run this season. Fabrique put that team in the list yesterday when he made the only one recorded in either major league.

Yesterday's postponed Boston-Philadelphia game will be played as part of a double-header July 5. This will mean six games with the Athletics in three days, as a double-header was scheduled for the 3d, with two games the 4th.

Yesterday was the second time this year the New York Giants engaged in a 14-inning game, the first time being April 20, when the Braves defeated them at the Polo grounds. This is also the record for extra-innings this season in both major leagues.

Yesterday produced some splendid pitching in the American and National leagues. One American league pitcher getting a four-hit game and one National league getting a no-hit no-run, 10-inning game and two others getting two-hit games, one a 10-inning affair.

The Boston Red Sox will start on their first long trip of the season this evening, when they leave for Washington. From there they will go to Detroit for their first swing around the western circuit. Manager Barry will take 26 players on the trip and President H. H. Frazee plans to accompany the team.

HOLY CROSS WINS FROM SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Holy Cross hit House, the Bridgeport Eastern League player, now attending Springfield Training School, hard in the fourth inning of Wednesday's game at Pratt Field and scored seven runs, which enabled them to win by 13 to 7. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Holy Cross 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0-13 15 5
Springfield 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 1-7 10 3

Batteries—Donnellan and Spillane; House, Pervere and Estaver. Umpire—Waters. Time—2h. 15m.

TO COMMISSION YACHTS EARLY

George Lee of the Corinthian Y. C. and H. L. Bowden of the Gloucester Y. C. have decided to put their two Class P boats, Berenice and Hayseed, into commission early this season. This may bring out the competition of others. Former Commodore Wheeler of the Corinthian Y. C. is considering putting the Britomart of the same class into commission.

MINORS MAY CANCEL GAMES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Cancellation of a part of the American Baseball Association playing season because of poor gate receipts due to the war, has been broached by some of the club owners, according to M. E. Cantillon, president of the Minneapolis club. A meeting will be called in Chicago, probably Saturday to decide the future of the season, President Cantillon said.

PITCHER GREGG IS SOLD

The sale by the Boston Americans of Veon Gregg, a pitcher formerly prominent as a member of the Cleveland Americans, to the Providence club of the International League, and the return of Pitcher Albert Tyson to the Buffalo Internationals, were announced by Manager J. J. Barry of the Red Sox Wednesday night.

FRED SNODGRASS SIGNS UP

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Fred Snodgrass, former New York National League outfielder, who refused to report to the Boston National League Club this year and was unconditionally released, was signed Wednesday by Vernon in the Pacific Coast League.

TWO LONG GAMES ARE PLAYED IN THE NATIONAL

Brooklyn-New York Contest Goes 14 Innings and Ends in a Tie, While Cincinnati and Chicago Require 10 Innings

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
St. Louis	10	7	.588
Chicago	10	8	.556
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Boston	5	6	.455
Pittsburgh	7	12	.368
Brooklyn	3	7	.300

RESULTS-YESTERDAY

Cincinnati 1, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 2, New York 2.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

All eight teams in the National League championship baseball series were able to play their games scheduled Wednesday and three of the contests were about as close as the most enthusiastic baseball fan could ask for. Two of the games went to extra innings and one of them was called with the score a tie at two runs all. This was the Brooklyn-New York battle, which went 14 innings and ties the record for the most innings of the season.

The other extra-inning game was between Chicago and Cincinnati and was won by the former in the tenth inning, 1 to 0. This game established the unique record of furnishing nine innings without either team making a hit or run.

The other two games were won by Philadelphia and St. Louis in the regular number of innings, Philadelphia defeating Boston 2 to 1 and St. Louis shutting out Pittsburgh 4 to 0.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM CHICAGO, 1-0

CHICAGO, Ill.—A world's record was established here Wednesday in a 10-inning game between Cincinnati and Chicago when, after the game had gone nine innings, neither club had registered a hit or run. Cincinnati won 1 to 0.

For the nine innings, Vaughn, assisted by remarkable defense by the Chicago infield did not permit a Cincinnati pitcher to reach second base, and in this only slightly surpassed his pitching opponent, Toney, who allowed but one Chicago runner to reach second. Vaughn struck out 10 Cincinnati batters, while only three were struck out by Toney. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 2 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 2

Batteries—Toney and Huhn; Vaughn and Wilson. Umpires—Orph and Rigler. Time—1h. 50m.

BROOKLYN PLAYS LONG TIE CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York and Brooklyn played a 14-inning tie game here Wednesday, the score being 2 to 2. Both Schupp and Cheney pitched splendid ball, the Brooklyn pitcher being especially efficient in the closing innings. Burns opened the tenth inning for New York with a double and the twelfth with a triple, but the succeeding batters could not score him.

Schupp was hit hard early in the game, permitting eight hits in the first six innings and only two in the last eight innings. Errors by the two catchers, McCarty and Miller, enabled each team to score an unearned run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
B'klyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 10 3
N. Y. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 8 2

Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Schupp and McCarty. Umpires—O'Day and Hildebrand. Time—3h. 2m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PITTSBURGH BY 4-0

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Good pitching by Ames helped St. Louis to shut out Pittsburgh here Wednesday, 4 to 0. Grimes also pitched well, but received poor support. St. Louis scored their first run in the first inning on Bescher's base on balls, J. Smith's single and an out at first.

Two more were scored in the sixth on Baird's fumble, J. Smith's triple and an out. The fourth run came in the eighth inning on singles by Miller and Hornsby and the slow return of the ball from the outfield. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1-4 5 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 3

Batteries—Ames and Snyder; Grimes and Fischer. Umpires—Klein and Emslie. Time—1h. 42m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM BOSTON BRAVES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia defeated Boston in a hard-fought game here Wednesday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1. It was a pitcher's battle between Oeschger of the home club and Barnes of the Braves and both showed up finely.

Philadelphia owes its victory to better fielding as the second run scored by Philadelphia in the sixth inning which proved enough to win the game, was made on a wild throw by Smith. The fielding and batting of Third Baseman Stock of Philadelphia featured the game. Whitolt also batted strongly for the Braves. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 7 2
Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 2

Batteries—Oeschger and Klutner; Barnes and Gowdy. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 32m.

THE GAME, WAS MADE ON A WILD THROW BY SMITH. THE FIELDING AND BATTING OF THIRD BASEMAN STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA FEATURED THE GAME. WHITOLT ALSO BATTED STRONGLY FOR THE BRAVES. THE SCORE:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 7 2
Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 6 2

Batteries—Oeschger and Klutner; Barnes and Gowdy. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 32m.

GOLF CLUBS TO HAVE TOURNEYS DURING SUMMER

Percentage of the Proceeds Is to Be Turned Over to the American Red Cross

That golfers in and around Greater Boston will be given an opportunity for tournament play this summer seems assured, although just what the policy of the various clubs will be in regard to prizes and trophies is not fully settled. Practically all of the clubs in this part of the State expect to carry through their programs of tournaments in spite of the war, with the exceptions of those clubs having dates for national or state championship meetings, which have been called off. Club tournaments and open events will be held, but no titles awarded.

All of the clubs in Eastern Massachusetts, and for that matter throughout the State, that plan to hold tournaments this summer, will give a certain percentage of the receipts to the American Red Cross. In most cases the bare expenses of running the tournament will be deducted from the receipts, and the rest turned over to the Red Cross. It is expected that most of the tournaments will have large entries, and a large sum should be turned over for the Red Cross aid.

The exact policy of The Country Club, Brookline, is not yet known, but a circular will be sent out within a very few days, giving full information on the golf tournament policy, to be adopted by the club this summer, it was stated Wednesday. While no definite statement has been made, it is believed that the club will hold tournaments this year. A tract of over 25 acres belonging to the club has been plowed up and planted as a truck garden, to aid the Government in solving the food problem.

A three-day open tournament is scheduled to be held over the course of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburn, next week Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the greater part of the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Red Cross. Brae-Burn, Wollaston, Belmont Springs, Oakley and a number of other clubs are planning on tournaments this summer.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS

James Neville, who played second base for Boston English High School, is local to the team, as he has joined the Navy.

Phillips Exeter Academy easily defeated Huntington School in a four-armed race by five lengths over a half-mile course at Exeter, N. H., Wednesday.

The baseball game between Lynn English High School and Lowell High School that was scheduled to be played Wednesday afternoon at Lynn will be played this afternoon.

Nineteen runs, 23 base hits, with eight going for doubles, 25 stolen bases and 21 strike outs featured the game between Concord and Hudson high schools at Concord Wednesday, which Concord won, 12 to 7.

After playing 10 innings to a 3 to 3 tie, the baseball game between Wakefield and Winchester, at Wakefield Wednesday, was forfeited to the former team by the umpire, because the latter team refused to abide by his decisions.

Contrary to expectations, Choate School easily defeated Stone School by 11 to 1 in a baseball game at Wallingford, Conn., Wednesday. It was expected that the Stone players would put up a much stronger game than they did.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF NORWAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first part of this series closed with the issue of 1863-65, and this was succeeded by another issue very similar in design in 1867. These stamps were typographed in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10, and the work was carried out by a firm in Christiania—Messrs. Petersen. Again there were five values; but a 1 sk. denomination took the place of the high value, this owing to a change in the postal rates. The paper used is unwatermarked, and varies considerably in texture, some printings being on a very thin hard paper and others on thick paper. There is a fine range of shades, especially in the 4 sk. blue and the 8 sk. rose. This issue was printed from three dies and with a careful study these are picked out with little difficulty. The principal design may be found in the word "skil", as in one die it is quite close to the frame, in another it is large and some distance from the base of the frame, while in the third die the word is considerably smaller. It was while this issue was in circulation that a new type of cancellation came into use, which remained all through a circular town date stamp. The numbers printed were as follows: 1 sk., gray-black, 2,158,000; 2 sk., orange, 2,887,100; 3 sk., lilac, 1,090,100; 4 sk., blue, 11,565,600; 8 sk., rose, 1,998,700. It was toward the close of 1871 that the now familiar design of the posthorn made its first appearance. It may lack artistic merit, but is at least neat in appearance and quite appropriate. This new issue had been contemplated some time before, and its earlier appearance was caused by the changes in the postal rates at this time. Two new values—6 sk. and 7 sk.—were introduced, and the 8 sk. disappeared. The design of this new series of six values needs no description, all collectors are familiar with it, and it is invariably coupled with the postal issues of the Norse Kingdom. Plans were made to design, and the original die was engraved in Copenhagen, the stamps, however, being printed as before by Petersen in Christiania, in sheets of 100. Each stamp bears the watermark of a posthorn. All the values are easily obtained, the 6 sk., brown, being the best of the set. The quantities printed were as follows: 1 sk. green 4,683,800; 2 sk. blue, 3,905,100; 3 sk. carmine, 30,000,000; 4 sk. violet, 3,471,000; 6 sk. brown, 2,000,000; 7 sk. brown, 2,006,800. The 6 sk. did not appear until 1875.

In 1877 the currency was changed to "ore" and "kroner," and necessarily a new issue was the result. The design was nearly identical with the last, but the word "Norge" is in sun-leaf capitals, and the word "postfrim" was added to the lower portion of the oral band. In the 5 and 10 ore values a variety occurs showing no stop after "postfrim." There are shades of all values, and the 5 ore, being the most used in the country, offers a large range, there being many printings. The stamps were the work of Petersen again. The 25 ore appears to be the best stamp of the series. Higher values appeared in 1878, and these three Kroner values bore the portrait of King Oscar II. The matrices were engraved by Herr Kruger of Berlin. These high value stamps remained in use for over 25 years, and taking into consideration that only a million of each were printed and that there existed a substantial remainder when the issue was called in, the use for these higher denominations could not have been very great. It will be remembered that these three values were replaced by others bearing the head of King Haakon, when Norway became an independent monarchy in 1905.

A very similar design replaced this issue in 1883; in fact, the stamps are nearly identical, except that the ring of the posthorn is unshaded. This set was printed by Johnsen at the Government offices in Christiania, on wove watermarked paper of varying thickness, and the same posthorn watermark. Large quantities were required, and there are many printings. A change in the postal rate in July, 1888, required a 2-ore value and for this about 2,500,000 of the 12-ore, brown were surcharged "2-ore" in black. This overprinting must have been carried out with considerable care for there are no varieties. For nearly two years this provisionally issued set was in use, and it is well to claim to be a rarity; in fact, it is quite common in both mint and used condition. New 1 and 2-ore stamps were brought out in 1890, and there are several interesting varieties to be found here. These are: No stop after "postfrim," small "N" in "Norge"; color before "Norge"—this is found in the tenth stamp of the sixth row; the "E" in "Norge" misspelled—this is in the sixth stamp of the fifth row in the pane. These varieties are in the 1-ore, gray, and there are none to be found in the 2-ore.

From 1894-1909 another series was brought into use very much like the previous type, except that the word "Norge" is in Roman capitals, and was printed on paper from the Government central printing works of Bergen. Up till July 1, 1895, the stamps were printed at the Government central printing works in Christiania, but after that date the work was done by Knudsen. There are two perforations as two machines were used, these measuring 13½x12½ and 14½x13½. The three high values, bearing the head of King Oscar of Sweden, were replaced, in 1907, by other three high values each depicting a portrait of King Haakon. These were printed on thick unwatermarked paper, and perforated 14½x12½. Many designs had been submitted for this set, and even the chosen was not considered effective enough, hence new dies were ordered, and the stamps printed from these made their appearance in 1908. The paper used bore the posthorn watermark. This second impression

was slightly larger than the first, and another difference is that whereas the second series has the shading on the forehead composed of small dots, in the first impression it was obtained by parallel lines. Whether the effect obtained warranted a second die is doubtful, collectors must judge for themselves.

Two years later the design was again altered, although the original idea remains. A solid background now replaced the lined one of the previous efforts. These issues are good stamps and should rise in value as in used condition they are not easy to get. It is interesting to recall that when all these changes were being made a really effective design was submitted by the well-known London firm Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., but the Norwegian Government preferred to give the work to local people.

PLEA MADE FOR FARMERS IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Dublin, Mr. George Russell gave an address on "Food Production in Ireland." Mr. Russell commenced his address by saying that, although he had been asked to speak on the question of food production, he would like to say something on the reorganization of agriculture, which had an important bearing on the subject. Mr. Russell gave it as his opinion that agriculture in Ireland was a sweated industry. Farmers, he said, had been paying their sons and daughters sweated wages, and the people in towns were living on the underpaid labor of hundreds of thousands of farmers and their sons, and year by year this sweated industry declined. Mr. Russell disclaimed the belief that at the present time farmers were making unduly large profits. At the beginning of the war, he said, farmers who had stocks of cattle made a good profit out of them, but those who had had to buy stock since the beginning of the war had paid increased prices for them.

Mr. Russell then went on to say that when the time for demobilization arrived there would be about 10,000,000 persons to be absorbed in industry. The result would be a drop in wages on the one hand, and an increase in food prices on the other, and therefore it would be imperative to bring about a change in food prices. They should, he declared, as business men, be keenly interested in that question. He would like to remind them that farmers were manufacturers. Anyone, he continued, who was doing business bought raw materials at trade terms, but in Ireland, before Sir Horace Plunkett started his movement, farmers were put in the extraordinary position of being expected to buy raw materials at retail prices, and to sell at wholesale prices. No industry, Mr. Russell declared, could be carried on profitably under such conditions. When the agricultural organization society began its work in Galway, Mr. Russell said, the saving to farmers in one year amounted to £23,000, chiefly in manure and fertilizers, and manure manufacturers reaped the profits of a largely increased demand for their products, owing probably to the fact that in cheapening prices they enabled a much larger consumption to take place. If production was increased in the country, Mr. Russell argued, the consumption of things produced by the manufacturers in towns would be increased.

Continuing, Mr. Russell said he believed that every parish in Ireland should be organized on cooperative lines for the purchase of raw materials for its manufactures, as well as for the sale of its produce direct to the merchants and wholesalers in the towns. He attributed the increased cost of living largely to the haphazard way in which the agricultural industry had developed. They would, he said, to the amusement of his hearers, have to do what he called "Henry Fordize" agriculture—standardize agriculture. As an example of standardization of agriculture he took Denmark. Agricultural cooperation, he maintained, was not really against the interest of the merchants in the towns, and he appealed to his audience whenever they saw a statement in the papers that the cooperative movement was for the destruction of trade, to realize what the organization was aiming at, and that was to bring business methods to the farmers who had been a most neglected class, and a sweated industry.

RECORDS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The present war would be memorable if for no other reason than the remarkable records which have been made of it, officially or otherwise, by various artists. Mr. Pennell has treated especially the machinery of the war seen in the colossal munitions factories in Great Britain and France; Mr. Mulhead Bone has portrayed scenes in and behind the fighting lines in France and Flanders; Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson has dashed the sentimental glamor from war and shown it for the terrible, pitiless, mechanical nightmare it is; cartoons, as the sands of the sea for multitude, have poured steadily from the sketchbooks of many deeply-stirred artists; now comes Mr. James M'Beay to add his quota to the already vast array. Mr. M'Beay, who as a second lieutenant has been attached to the Stationery Department of the British Army in France for some time, has now been commissioned to do in Egypt and Syria what Mr. Mulhead Bone has done on the western front. Anyone who has seen Mr. M'Beay's etchings of Tetuan and Morocco will appreciate how particularly well suited to the talent of an artist the scenes in the desert and mountain land are likely to be, and his sketches in Egypt and Syria will be looked forward to with very special interest.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Herbert L. Bridgman, who is to take the place of William Berri on the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, like his predecessor, is a journalist, having for many years been business manager of the Brooklyn Standard-Union. Mr. Bridgman, after graduating from Amherst College, in 1896, entered on a professional career that has been long and rewarding. He has had many honors that go with his vocation, but his national reputation rests more upon his avocational achievements. A quarter of a century ago he became interested in Arctic exploration, and since that time, either as a promoter and organizer of expeditions or as a chronicler of their achievements, he has identified himself with man after man who has sought the North Pole, conspicuously so with Peary. He has been a delegate to international conferences dealing with polar research, and has sat on international commissions dealing with the same.

A. L. P. Dennis, of the department of history in the University of Wisconsin, is to serve as secretary of the Wisconsin State Council of National Defense, to the support of which organization all the resources of the State university are pledged. Professor Dennis was born of missionary parents in Beirut, Syria, and after graduating from Princeton, the college of his ancestors, he specialized in European history, and went abroad to study at Heidelberg, after which he returned to Harvard and Columbia. His career as teacher began at Bowdoin College. Then followed the University of Chicago and at Harvard. Since 1906 he has lived at Madison, and has steadily grown in influence in the Wisconsin university.

Arthur R. Marsh, editor of the Economic World, whose articles on the food supply of the world are attracting attention, was once a professor of comparative literature and a teacher of the romance languages in Harvard University, the chair having been specially created for him. He suddenly left this teaching position, turned to business, went to New York City, where he engaged in a cotton-baling enterprise, became conversant with the large aspects of the cotton growing and marketing, and became vice-president, and then president, of the New York Cotton Exchange. From study of the cotton basic industry of the world he turned to consideration of conditions in the realm of food production; thus he has steadily pushed to the front as a commentator on national and international problems of economics. At one time he was heralded as the coming American interpreter of Dante, an interesting fact by way of contrast.

Richard Norton, on whom France has just conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor, owes his signal recognition to the combined administrative skill and to the courage shown by him as organizer and administrator of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, serving with the French Army since 1914. He is the scion of two of the oldest and most renowned strains, the Nortons and the Sedgwicks, in the ranks of "intellectuals" of Massachusetts. His father, Charles Elliot Norton, for many years taught aesthetics at Harvard University, and was a friend of Carlyle, Ruskin, Rossetti, and Kipling among British men of letters, and the intimate friend of such Russian writers as George William Curtis, E. L. Godkin and other conspicuous leaders of a generation now past. Young Norton early took to art, especially in its classical forms. Following study in Germany, he went to Athens to study at the American School of Classical Studies. He became director of this school, and remained such until 1907. Then he turned to exploration work in Cyrene. Several years of this experience had tested his administrative skill, and had hardened him for his more recent tasks.

Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart., has recently been elected chairman of the advisory committee for the development of mineral resources in Great Britain. He is a partner in the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., London. In 1910 Sir Lionel Phillips represented Yeoville, Transvaal, in the Union Parliament, South Africa. He was interested in the gold industry of the Transvaal, and at one time was president of the Chamber of Mines. He was one of the four Uitlanders who were condemned to death by Judge Gregorowski, but was subsequently released. Sir Lionel Phillips was created a baronet in 1912.

Alonso Englebert Taylor, who has been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture to consider and report upon the proposal to place a limit on the use of grains in the manufacture of intoxicants, was professor of pathology in the University of California from 1899 to 1910. Then he was called to be Rush professor of physiological chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He has an equipment of knowledge which will, no doubt, make his report and recommendations weighty with the President and with Congress. Professor Taylor is a native of Iowa, and was a student at Iowa and Indiana colleges before going to the University of Berlin.

GENERAL STRIKE AVERTED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in previous cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the strong action taken by the Spanish Government recently has had effect, and it is believed that the threatened general strike has been prevented. The former Premier, Count de Romanones, states that from telegrams he has received from every province, he learns that it

is evident that tranquility reigns everywhere.

Meanwhile, the strictest censorship has been instituted with regard to telephone messages, none of which may be sent over the public telephone until the message has been written out and censored by the authorities. Señor Manuel Moreno, judge of the tribunal, has been nominated as special judge for the trial of the persons who signed the workmen's manifesto. Ten delegates of the workmen formed themselves into a deputation to petition the Premier to return to them certain documents which were seized in the course of the raid on the Casca del Pueblo. The Premier adopted a conciliatory attitude and the documents were returned to the delegates in the presence of the police. The Finance Minister, Señor Alba, is now in conference with the employers and has high hopes of a satisfactory settlement of the workmen's grievances.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Speaker Clark's Position
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—Ambassador Gerard voices the opinion of Speaker Clark that he "did not suffer from cold feet, he might be president today." Mr. Gerard overstates the case a little. Mr. Clark might, perhaps, have been nominated and elected, but to be President today he must have been reelected. It is hard to imagine that. The times have called for leadership. Long ere this, the American people have had plenty of reason to congratulate themselves that Clark was defeated at Baltimore. The Speaker has been more than usually obliging in giving proofs of his unfitness to head the Nation. But the latest and most convincing is his sudden support of a policy of ineffectiveness and bungling, his opposition to the selective Army plan, the defeat of which of course would immensely delight the German Government. "I protest with all my heart and mind and soul," shouted Mr. Clark, "against having the slur of being a congressman placed upon the men of Missouri!" With such true jingo utterance, he would impose all the inequality and injustice and inefficiency of the volunteer system. He would impede America's cause, because, in his probably mistaken opinion, "Missourians know little difference between 'conscript' and 'convict'." There could be no better proof that the Nation was most fortunate in escaping the leadership of Champ Clark at a time when it needs judgment and sanity and not rhetorical buncombe.

How Bankers Can Help
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—The bankers who are so badly frightened at the prospect of a short crop on account of the failure of the winter wheat, can themselves lend much assistance to insure a large crop. There are three things that the farmer must have—money, seed and labor. The bankers, if they know what their own interests are, will see to it that the farmers have money to buy seed, and at present prices it will take a good many millions to buy all the seed needed. The bankers should make some sacrifices themselves as well as call on others to do so. They can tell the farmers how money to buy seed and needed machinery at a rate of interest that will induce them to borrow. Tractors are in great demand, on account of the shortage of labor, and tractors cost a lot of money. Many farmers could increase their crops if they had tractors, but they lack the money to buy them. Here the banker has a chance to serve his country, and he should not neglect the opportunity. The farm loan banks have not yet got into operation, and if they were, they could not loan to farmers who do not own land. A vast number of tenant farmers would gladly accept a loan to buy a tractor or other labor-saving machinery by which they could increase their crops, and the country banker who knows what his own best interest is, will be willing to assist the reliable ones among them.

Cooperation
LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE.—A large Eastern corporation has set a plan on foot by which its employees, by devoting one hour a day, each, expect to increase the country's potato supply by 10,000 barrels. The corporation will insure energetic work by offering handsome rewards for the best results obtained. The feature of this plan that emphatically commend it is that skilled industry loses not a single man by the scheme. This spirit put into practical operation all over the country by those in a situation to command the use of lands and the essential cooperation of men, will solve this food shortage problem to a very great extent. A railroad has tendered the use of lands along its right of way to be planted to food products. There has been a splendid response to the President's appeal for increased planting and production. If the Federal and State authorities will do their part in curbing the rapacity of the food speculator and the food manipulator, who have exhibited few qualms of conscience in the past, the people will rise splendidly to meet the emergency and all the world will be fed despite the U-boat menace to the carrying trade. There will come a distinct moral gain from this enforced thrift, economy, cooperation and sacrifice. It is a great thing for 100,000,000 people to center their purpose on cooperation and place the need of the Nation as a whole above personal aggrandizement. It is a fine spectacle to see men of masterful business acumen laying aside all self-serving effort, and dedicating their energies to the service of the Nation. There is a culture in that ought to deepen the patriotism of every individual American. And it will.

HUMAN WELFARE WORK IN CHICAGO

Information in regard to the great humanitarian work carried on in Chicago each year through municipal and private agencies has not been widely disseminated, nor is the volume of this work in general appreciated even by the city's own inhabitants.

It is with this and similar statements that Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, secretary of the Civil Service Board, South Park Commissioners, prefates a book which he has edited under the title, "Human Welfare Work in Chicago." Under separate discussions of art, music, public schools, parks and boulevards, and other topics the writer undertakes to show that "the people of Chicago are the peers of those of any other city in humanistic work," dealing with the problems related to this work in the same comprehensive way in which they have dealt with the problems related to the commercial development of their great community.

This fact is clearly brought out in the first chapter in which it is shown that by personal efforts and through liberality in furnishing funds, the people of Chicago have taken effective action in promoting education in art. This work has been carried on with the Art Institute as a center but its promotion has been enhanced by other enterprises, both public and private.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated in 1879 for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art, and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, is open to the public every day, no admission being charged on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. This building is not a mere storehouse for specimens. It furnishes changing exhibitions of contemporary art, schools of instruction, lecture courses, and a library for public use. It is, as the writer points out, a home for the artistic activities of the community and a promoter of research work in art.

The school of the Art Institute is not only the largest but also the best equipped and the most comprehensive in America. It is conducted upon the modern methods, the endeavor being to place the students in such an environment that besides their technical attainments, they will in four or five years receive something corresponding to a liberal education.

Many clubs and other organizations hold their meetings at the Art Institute, among them the Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art which was established by the City of Chicago in 1914 and which was the first of its kind in America. The city makes the commission an annual appropriation sufficient for the purchase of 20 or more paintings by Chicago artists, and these pictures are exhibited in the schools and other public buildings of the city.

The convenient central location of the Art Institute in the second largest city of the country is undoubtedly the reason for its attendance being greater than that of any other museum in the United States. There are a number of art museums within a night's ride of Chicago, which own good buildings, but whose collections are not sufficient to fill them. There are also a number of museums occupying temporary quarters. These apply to the Art Institute from time to time for special exhibitions. There is also a great demand for lecturers particularly from Parent-Teachers associations, of which there are now over 100 in Chicago.

Practically all of the collections of the Art Institute have come to it by gift from citizens who believe that the people of the city in which they have accumulated their wealth should have the privilege of enjoying the beauty to be found in art.

Among the forces at work to promote education in art is the Chicago Public School Art Society, organized in 1894. During 1913 the society made a careful study of the needs of schools and types of pictures that are proving of greatest value, and since then has placed annually in the schools a goodly number of new pictures. The organization also takes an active part in arranging for groups of school children to be taken to the Art Museum for observation and instruction, and at the same time it does much to bring art objects close to the homes.

VOLUNTEERS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following official announcement has been made in connection with national service volunteers for agriculture:

Complaints have been made by some persons who volunteered their services to the National Service Department for work on the land that their efforts have not been immediately utilized. This natural dissatisfaction is due to misunderstanding. The chief need of the farmers at present is for skilled plowmen, and the National Service Department has been engaged in obtaining from the army and from municipal corporations and other local authorities the release of skilled agriculturists for this work, and distributing them throughout the country. The result is that for the present the shortage of labor on the farms has been averted and the use of unskilled labor rendered unnecessary.

The soldiers, however, are due to return to their units about the end of April, and from that time onwards the National Service Department will be able to place upon the land all who are able to render material service. The work then to be done will be varied enough to give scope to both skilled and unskilled labor, and exten-

sive enough to absorb all the fit volunteers likely to come forward.

Already it is certain that the area under tillage will be substantially increased this year. Many a farmer will have more land under the plow with a smaller staff than ever before. That fact will make his need for supplementary labor all the greater as the season advances.

Various schemes have been designed by the agricultural section of the National Service Department, and are well advanced for the operation of supplementary aid, such as holiday work by civil servants, teachers, school boys, cadets and boy scouts; and these, with the national service volunteers already enrolled, will materially aid to the labor which will be available in the course of the season.

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French press has published the text of the telegrams exchanged between MM. Ribot and Bratianu on the occasion of the former's assumption of office as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was M. Ribot who took the opportunity of conveying to the Rumanian Premier the warm sentiments cherished by France for "the valiant Rumanian people, which despite trials by which our common enemy thinks to subdue it, is offering so brave a resistance to the invader, while its heroic army is already preparing the glorious return of the fortune of war." It was, he wrote, his deep desire to consecrate all his efforts to developing that solidarity with Rumania that was becoming more and more evident every day, and to continue with her the struggle against the common foe until victory was attained.

M. Bratianu replied that Rumania, stricken, but full of faith and tremendous with impatience before the fresh struggles she was proud to embark upon as a comrade in arms of the glorious armies of France, welcomed with emotion the French Premier's very friendly message. In these sentiments and in your Excellency's decision to continue and develop a close collaboration with the Government over which I preside, he wrote, we see a powerful guarantee for the success of the efforts which, with the valuable assistance of the valiant French mission, we are making with a view to the decisive struggle. We also see in them a fresh manifestation of the indissoluble friendship which binds us to the great French people, to whom we are already attached by so many precious ties and grateful memories.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The value of the output of gold in the Transvaal during 1916 has been declared at £39,484,700. This constitutes an increase of £857,508 on the output for 1915, and is the highest year's return in the history of the Transvaal. The previous record was the 1913 production, which, however, has been beaten by the 1916 output by over three-quarters of a million. The 1916 output represents approximately 40 per cent of the world's output. South Africa has now, since the first discovery of gold in that country, contributed £515,000,000 to the world's gold supplies.

SEED POTATOES ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By the Seed Potatoes (Prices) Order (No. 2), 1917, the existing provisions relating to seed potatoes were extended until the end of April. The prices chargeable for seed potatoes are also raised by £2 per ton all round, and seed potatoes are now defined as meaning any potatoes which will not pass through a fiddle having a one-inch mesh, and will pass through a fiddle having a two-inch mesh.

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LEGAL NOTICE

TO TAXPAYERS
Assessors' Office, City Hall Annex, Boston, April 2, 1917.
Attention is called to the notice posted throughout the city relative to making returns on property subject to taxation. Returns should be made as early as possible, and not later than May 15th. Per order of the Board of Assessors.
CHARLES E. FOLSOM, Secretary.

AUSTRALIANS AS APPRENTICES IN AMERICAN FIRMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At the monthly meeting of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers, held in Melbourne recently, Philip B. Kennedy, American commercial attaché for Australasia, presented on behalf of Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, an invitation to Australia to send to the United States graduates of technical schools to be placed as apprentices with American manufacturers.

The bureau in Washington, he stated, had offered to make arrangements with manufacturers in selected industries so that apprentices could secure one or two years' training. During this period the apprentices would receive \$50 to \$75 a month. After their training had been completed it was expected that they would return to Australia where they might become prominently identified with Australian manufacturing.

In presenting this invitation the commercial attaché gave some indications as to the kind of men who should be selected and explained the character of the training which they might receive. He strongly advised that men be sent to the United States who already possessed, in addition to engineering training, some practical experience in a given line of manufacture, and that the Australian manufacturers interested should assist in planning out the type of training most desired. These men should have a responsible position awaiting them on their return to Australia and should understand that they had a future with their firms. Australian manufacturers, if they desired to induce promising young men to secure adequate training, must be prepared to hold out substantial inducements.

The apprentices selected should have personal qualifications of high order in addition to a definite object in their training.

It was especially desirable, he pointed out, that Australian factories should be equipped with the most modern machinery because of the high rate of wages. American manufacturers had also faced high wages and had gone far in the way of introducing labor saving machines. Australian manufacturers should be interested in having apprentices become acquainted with the most modern machinery and its operation.

At the completion of Mr. Kennedy's address a number of manufacturers spoke in favor of accepting the invitation. It was decided that the address be printed and distributed to the members of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers; also that the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers present the invitation to the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia at the annual meeting in Sydney in May of this year.

CHINESE GIFTS TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG, China.—The local Chinese community of Hong Kong recently held a meeting at which a resolution was passed advocating a voluntary contribution to the British Imperial treasury of \$1,000,000 annually, as long as the war lasts. Sir Robert Hotung, who is a prominent merchant in Hong Kong, has promised an annual subscription of \$25,000 over and above the donations he has already given.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR IRELAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Gertrude E. Kelly of New York came to Washington Wednesday heading a large group of Irishwomen who will ask members of Congress, and if possible President Wilson, to have the Government take an unqualified stand for the freedom of Ireland.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1917

EDITORIALS

Mr. Root's Mission

THE mission which Mr. Root has accepted from the President, of carrying to Russia the congratulations of the United States upon the establishment of the republic, is one which cannot fail to have marked results in the future of democracy. In choosing Mr. Root as the head of this mission the President was undoubtedly wisely inspired. Mr. Root is not only an intellectual giant, he is a man with a real sense of what democracy fundamentally means, and no man will be able to appeal with a stronger sympathy to the makers of the new republic, than the man who has seen so clearly the irreconcilable struggle between autocracy and democracy, as to have been able to declare that "the world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic; it must be all democratic or all Prussian; there can be no compromise."

At the same time Mr. Root's mission is not conceived with the intention of teaching the Russians how to conduct a revolution, or how to evolve a stable democratic government out of the flotsam and jetsam of a shipwrecked monarchy. The Russian revolutionaries, whether intellectuals, socialists, or muzhiks have for many years been learning, in the hardest of all schools, the meaning of democracy. It has taken them years of suffering, years of comparative failure, years of consecration to their ideals, to overturn the great oligarchy known as the *Deutchum*, and presided over by the Tsar. Now that they have succeeded in that aim, they would not be very patient with advice tendered to them in the form of a tutelage having for its aim the realization of those democratic schemes, which they deem themselves capable of bringing to a successful termination for themselves. It is true that the rumors which have persisted since the fall of the Tsardom have pointed steadily to the possibility of a counter-revolution, based on the inability of the Russian revolutionaries to reduce their theories to a concrete form of government. It must have been noticed, however, by anybody who is trying to trace these rumors, that they have all originated from the supporters of the overthrown bureaucracy. One of the remarkable phases of the present war, indeed, has been the rapidity with which every defeat of autocracy has been followed by a campaign of suggestions which have never materialized.

These campaigns have been so persistent and so obvious that they have nearly reached the point of inspiring the suspicion generated by the little boy in the fairy tale, who insisted on ejaculating "Wolf!" On the present occasion they have been intended to temper the elation of democracy in the Russian victory, and to dishearten the sympathizers with Russia in their hopes for that country. They are, however, very old friends indeed. Not only, as has been said, have they been expressed persistently in terms of "Wolf!" during the present war, but they were expressed again and again in the same terms during the period of the revolution in Portugal, and, indeed, during the years succeeding, down even to the present time. This paper has taken occasion, in the past years, to expose not only once but dozens of times the dishonesty of the rumors of royalist counter-revolutions in Portugal. On one occasion, a campaign in the press of Portugal, reported in the press of other countries, was proved to be nothing more serious than the utterance of a small village periodical, subsidized for the occasion; on another occasion, a serious émeute in the streets of Lisbon was resolved into the explosion of a festa cracker, as part of the celebration of a public holiday; whilst, on a third occasion, a whole army of invasion was proved to amount to the proportions of a royalist intriguer and his groom, who had not even crossed the frontier. Remembering all this, and remembering that these are only a few of the more notable instances of counter-revolutions in Portugal, boomed in the press of other countries, and seriously elaborated for the unsuspecting reader, it is not difficult to estimate the strength of the amiable fears for a collapse of the revolution in Russia, or to calculate the face value of the rumors appearing in the press.

The fact is that there are influences, derived from that very unyielding autocracy, to which Mr. Root alluded, which are always alive to the value of prophecies of such ultimate failure for every great democratic success, and of filling men's minds with undefined fears of a collapse. The mere appearance of Mr. Root's mission in Russia will act as an antidote to these prognostications and alarms. It will show that the great Western republic is not merely extending to the great republic of Eastern Europe the hand of fellowship, but is expressing its belief in its inherent vitality, and its willingness to extend to it, not undesired advice as to how a democratic State should be evolved and governed, but the most practical support, in the way of technical and expert assistance, in organizing and developing its great resources, economic and industrial, which have hitherto withered under the plague of the bureaucratic locust.

The great democracies of Europe, fighting for their lives at the present moment, in alliance with the new democracy of Russia, are largely debarred from the privilege of rendering this particular help to the new republic. They have done, and they are doing, their utmost to support their ally, whom they find suddenly freed from the fetters of autocracy, but their own energies have been, for the past years, subject to such demands that they cannot be expected to come to the assistance of the new Russia with quite the same energy. What, exactly, the war will ultimately produce in the way of a new world it would be difficult to say. So deep a thinker as Mr. Balfour has expressed himself, only quite recently, as convinced that the old things were passing away; and indeed all things are becoming new. One of the first of these old things to become, as it were, new is the growing volume of the disappearance of autocracy. Not so very many years ago a remarkable revolution was consum-

mated, in an afternoon, in the streets of Lisbon. Then, after an interval, came the sudden convulsion during which the ancient empire of the far east became the republic of China. And now, today, stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Baltic, on the north, and to the Black Sea, in the south, there is born the newest of the republics, the republic of Russia. And in its birth men begin to realize more clearly than ever before the force of the statement of Mr. Root, that "the world cannot be half democratic and half autocratic; it must be all democratic or all Prussian; there can be no compromise." And there will be none.

The Swedish Socialist

ONE of the most interesting political developments of recent times, in Sweden, is the split which has occurred in the ranks of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party in Sweden is the strongest single party in the Riksdag, and, up to the present time, has presented a fairly united front, and has exercised a strong influence over the policy of the country. Only quite recently, for instance, the party, under the leadership of M. Branting, succeeded in resisting the policy of the Government in so far as the sum asked for the neutrality guard was reduced from 30,000,000 to 10,000,000 kroner. M. Branting, however, is not only an able leader, he is an able statesman. Before the war, he was earnest in his advocacy of the policy of disarmament, but as soon as the character of the present great struggle began to be apparent, M. Branting, like many other Socialists in many other countries, recognized that, for the present, the Socialist dreams of disarmament must be given up. This policy was accordingly dropped from the party program.

As is almost always the case, however, there was within the party a small group of extremists, and this group maintained that it was the duty of the Socialist Party to insist on disarmament, no matter what the conditions of the world around them might be. They accordingly seceded from the main body and formed a new party, entitled the "Socialist People's Party." It is not yet at all clear what following the new party will command in the country, but its existence adds one more complexity to that extraordinary conglomeration of views which has, from the very first, rendered Sweden's real attitude towards the war one of extreme uncertainty. The months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war saw the Liberal Party in Sweden, supported by the Socialists, bitterly opposed to any increase in national expenditure on defense. They also saw the famous march of the peasants to Stockholm to urge upon the King the importance of placing the country in an adequate state of defense against "the Russian peril." The King sided with the peasants. The Government resigned, whilst at a subsequent general election the Conservatives were returned to power, and the national defense measures were carried.

The outbreak of the war in 1914 changed the whole face of things. The national defenses had been clearly organized against Russia; but Russia deliberately invading Sweden was one thing, and Russia, allied with France and the United Kingdom, fighting Germany, was quite another. Sweden declared her official neutrality, and has, not without considerable difficulty, maintained it ever since. Up to the present time the Socialists have largely contributed towards rendering the maintenance of this policy possible. It now remains to be seen, in view of M. Branting's known sympathy for the Allies, what effect, if any, the split will have on the actions of his party.

Two Semi-Centennials

THE early months of the present year mark the semi-centennials of two events which radically changed the map of the northern section of the Western Hemisphere, and tended, perhaps more directly than was thought fifty years ago, to unify the friendships and cement the solidarity of the New World. One of these events was the purchase by the United States from Russia of Alaska, then a wilderness. The other was the drafting, by Canadian delegates in London, of the British North American Act, which, after its approval by Parliament and the Queen, laid the foundation of what is the Dominion of Canada of today. Events which have followed the consummation of these two important negotiations, and particularly those of the present hour, which sees the peoples and Governments of Canada and the United States allied in the defense of a common cause, testify unmistakably to the wisdom and vision of the men who perceived the ultimate destiny of the Great North.

While from a comparative estimate it might seem that the development of the northern and northwestern sections of North America has been slow, during the fifty years that have intervened since 1867, it has, all things considered, been satisfactory in many ways. That the development will be more rapid from now on seems assured. Industrial activity in Western Canada, as a result of the war, promises to bring to that section many manufacturing establishments, and many seekers after its millions of acres of fertile land. Railroad development in Alaska, under the supervision of the United States Government, will certainly develop new mines, and probably will cause the building of many cities. At the present time, Alaska has but sixteen incorporated towns, and a white population of but 45,000. Canada, as large in area as Europe, has a population about equal to that of New York State.

It was not until about 1872 that the sections of Canada nearest Alaska were received into the Federation of Provinces. In 1869 the section known as the "North-west" was taken over from the Hudson Bay Company, and Manitoba carved from it, whilst British Columbia was united with the East. That comparatively new section of Canada is a vast empire, capable, it is estimated, of producing annually 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, enough to feed 150,000,000 people. From the Minnesota-Dakota line to the north, for an indefinite and unknown number of miles, lies an immense area as rich and productive as the

valley of the Red River of the North. Yet, not many years ago, the world had the word of those connected with the Hudson Bay Company, that the Canadian Northwest had no agricultural possibilities. It was not until recently that the richness of the region as a farming section became known. Canada's great mineral wealth will doubtless some day astonish the world. So little was known on this subject, and so meager had been the surveys, that the largest asbestos deposits in the world, the silver and lead mines of Cobalt, and the nickel deposits of Sudbury, were revealed only when railroads were built through them.

Alaska, likewise, is a land of undeveloped wealth, although fortunes in gold have already been taken from its mines and placers. Alaska also is a fertile agricultural country, strange as this statement would have seemed a dozen years ago. William H. Seward, who, when Secretary of State, recommended to Congress the purchase of the Territory of Alaska, is said to have hoped, by such strategy, or statesmanship, to divorce that section of Canada lying west of the head of Lake Superior from the Dominion Government. The next logical step would have been the annexation of that section by the United States. Ten years earlier he had declared that the policy of the United States should be to perpetuate the alliance of all Canada, "while it is yet young and incurious of the future." His attitude toward Canada is said to have been altered by the feeling which developed during the Civil War. His earlier view is of interest, considering the events of today. Now the United States and Canada have common cause, in a world war where the stakes are justice, humanity, and ultimate brotherhood.

The Dime Novel

A VAST amount of misinformation with regard to that peculiarly American literary institution, the dime novel, has recently been given currency. It is being confounded with an entirely different kind and class of fiction from that issued by the Monroe and Beadle concerns, anywhere between thirty and fifty years ago. Sensational stories of a comparatively recent date are being styled dime novels, when, as a matter of fact, there is nothing whatever in common between them and the dime. The dime novel was what its name indicates, a novel in book form, published at 10 cents. It was neither a serial nor a periodical publication, although the principal dime novel publishers, originally Beadle and Monroe, and later Street & Smith, brought out the little books at more or less regular intervals.

The stories were neither written nor published for boys, although boys read them. They were condemned almost entirely because of their adventurous character. It was charged against them that they induced boys to seek the "wild and woolly West," to "go out after Indians," to become immature hunters, trappers, gold diggers, and so on; but there is nothing to show that they actually exercised this influence to any great extent. The real dime novel was a condensed J. Fenimore Cooper or Captain Mayne Reid novel. Because condensed, it contained more adventure to the page than the longer stories. It pictured the Wild West. It dealt with heroes of the Kit Carson type. The hero was always on the spot at the right moment. When the interest was at its tensest point, when the Indians, conventionally painted and feathered, were just about to do something the reader did not want them to do, the crack! crack! crack! of the hero's trusty rifle was sure to ring out, and the situation was saved.

That was one very fine thing about the dime novel. It never failed in the matter of bringing about a rescue at the moment when all hope had seemingly taken flight. In its time it saved countless thousands of settlers from the clutches of the hostile red man. If all the people it had saved on the plains, and in the mountain passes, had remained in the West, that section of the country would have been overpopulated before the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. Why they did not stay, and where they went after their rescue by the owners of the trusty rifles, has never been revealed.

Everybody read dime novels in the days of their popularity, although everybody was not willing to confess it. Privately, nobody could see any particular harm in Buntline, if there was no particular harm in Cooper or Reid. Yet people who did not hesitate to extol "The Spy," the "Last of the Mohicans," or "The Red Rover," by Cooper, or "The Rifle Rangers," or "The White Chief," or "The Castaway," by Reid, would give no countenance to adventures, in paper covers, with impossible wood cuts, by Buntline.

The impression is very general that many books regarded as valuable contributions to romantic literature at the present time are little, if any, better than the dime novels of a generation ago. And, strangely enough, this impression should be taken in the light of a compliment, rather than a reflection, by the best-seller writers of these times; for it is a fact, vouched for by good authority time and again, that many of the dime novels were written for relaxation by literary men of far more than passing ability. Fiction extended to the names given the authors. Not to confine ourselves altogether to the dime-novel output or period, the "Nick Carter" product will go far as an illustration. The original "Nick Carter" has been identified, to put it conservatively, a dozen times. Only the other day an event in Michigan identified Alfred B. Tozer as the only "Nick Carter." And it was said that he also wrote light fiction under such names as "Dick Stewart," "John K. Stafford," "Carl Frisbie," and so on. Then came Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey of New York, who, while admitting that Tozer was sometimes, he was not altogether, or always, "Nick Carter," as "Nick Carter" was a name that belonged to the publishing firm. Mr. Dey claimed that he had himself written 40,000,000 words about "Nick Carter." A score or more of well-known authors, he says, were writing "Nick Carter" stories at one time.

Speaking of these works of fiction, the mistake is again made of calling them dime novels. The dime novels had gone out before the "Nick Carter" tales came in. Like the dime novels, however, the "Nick Carter" tales

have been translated into many languages, but neither class is included by those who compile interesting statistics about the best, or the best selling, American fiction.

Notes and Comments

THERE is nothing in the whole world, surely, to compare, in its own way, with the Turkish publicity bureau. It is only the other day, so to speak, since it was encroaching on the domain of Baron Munchausen with that account of the Kaiser's triumphal visit to "la Chambre des Députés," where the members all filed past him, kissing his hand in token of fealty. Then, again, there was that other story, this time from the book of the adventures of some Haroun al Raschid, of the long procession of many asses slowly wending their way to Berlin, laden with sacks containing the gold of the British tribute. And now there is this battle at Gaza, where every one mistakenly thought the British had been victorious. Not at all. It now appears that it was the Turks who were victorious. One division of the British army alone being reduced from 10,000 to 4000 men, to say nothing of the prisoners, the guns and rifles captured, and, dearest word of all to Turkish ears, "much booty." Clearly, here too is an opportunity for the employment of "many asses."

SHORE lights have not been ordered extinguished or dimmed along the Atlantic coast of the United States, nor does the War Department contemplate any such extraordinary and unnecessary action. The country should understand that there is no reason under the sun, or under the stars, why the routine of summer experience should be changed in the least along the Atlantic coast because of the war. Reports of possible danger to summer cottagers and hotel dwellers are utterly nonsensical, or malicious.

THE now famous proclamation of Sir Stanley Maude to the people of Bagdad, which was issued shortly after the occupation of the great city of the kalifs by the British forces, occasioned much speculation as to its authorship. It was clearly the work, as was pointed out at the time, of one to whom the East was an open book, and whilst it had "all the flowery echoes of the language of Haroun al-Raschid and of the 'Arabian Nights,'" it was, none the less, in fact and in purpose, a great document. Many people were inclined to look in the direction of Lord Curzon; but it now appears that the proclamation was drawn up by Sir Mark Sykes, who is, of course, a famous traveler in Persia and the East.

INCOMPLETE statistics show that more than one hundred vessels are now on the stocks of Canadian shipyards in various stages of construction. The vessels run from the 250-ton schooner to the 6000-ton oceangoing ship. Sailing vessels predominate, and all the yards of the Maritime Provinces on the Atlantic side, and of British Columbia on the Pacific side of the Dominion, are humming with industry. Never before, since the steamer supplanted the windjammer, has so much capital been employed in Canadian shipbuilding.

THE humorist in England is rising valiantly to the occasion in the matter of food control, as he did, with good effect, in the matter of darkened streets and other inconveniences of the war. The story of the two ladies, quite clearly straight out of Cranford, who courageously attempted to live up to Lord Devonport's ration, but finally had to petition to have it reduced, was as welcome as it was plausible. Then there is something delightfully reminiscent about Punch's adaptation of the "Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," winding up with the lines:

She gave them some broth without any bread,
So as not to exceed her allowance per head.

AS WAS to have been expected, Speaker Clark's assertion that in Missouri no difference is seen between a convict and a convict, has been promptly challenged, and by a very good authority, the Kansas City Times. That newspaper says Mr. Clark simply expressed, in this particular, the views of a Missourian, not of Missourians, and it adds: "There is no stigma attaching to conscription where every citizen is conscripted. The stigma comes in where one willing citizen is permitted to perform the obligation of a slacker, as under the volunteer system." But the Times goes farther. It says that the Speaker's only apparent reason for using the words "conscript" and "convict" together was that they sounded alike—a very poor way to build sentences.

EVERY member of the Lawyers Club of New York City is asked to plant, or cause to be planted, this season, an acre of land, more or less, in such a manner as to produce a maximum yield of some staple food crop, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, carrots, turnips, beets, and so on, and to request friends to do likewise. The phrase "more or less" will hardly escape the notice of laymen, but the general tendency to economize things evidently influenced the lawyer-clubman who drew up the petition to refrain from inserting, after "food crop" in the foregoing, the words, "that is to say, to-wit."

IT is an agreeable piece of news that an improvement has recently been noticeable in the running of trains into and out of New York and Boston. The increase in the percentage of trains running on time, according to a statement made by a Public Service Commission, is remarkable; but this only goes to prove that there was room for improvement.

A BOSTON jury recently returned a verdict for \$200 against the Boston Elevated Railway Company and in favor of a woman seeking to recover for assault and damage to clothing by an intoxicated man riding in the same street car with her. The evident disposition of the jury, in this instance, to hold the company responsible for the acts of intoxicated persons on the cars, should encourage the company and its employees to prevent such persons from boarding the cars, and should impel the passengers who demand, and have the right to demand, protection from intoxicated persons, to support the company and its employees in eliminating a nuisance.